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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

THE BIBLE

IN THE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Protestant and Catholic Views of the Question.

SERMON BY REV. JOHN DOUGLAS, D. D.

Lecture by Very Rev. Father Hickey.

LAST night two important sermons were preached on the same subject—the "Bible in the Common Schools," and coming from learned and eloquent ministers, widely separated from each other in their views on that as well as other doctrinal questions, will attract much attention. This morning we lay before our readers both sermons, in full, opening with that delivered by Rev. John Douglas, D. D., in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, and closing with the lecture of Very Rev. Father Hickey, in St. Paul's Cathedral. Both will amply repay perusal. They fully and fairly set forth the affirmative and negative arguments of the question, and we leave our readers to draw their own conclusions.

REV. DR. DOUGLAS' SERMON.

The Rev. Dr. Douglas' church was crowded to its utmost capacity, as the word had been given out that he would preach on the "Bible in the Schools," and members of all the various churches of the city flocked to hear him on a subject which now enlists the attention of the whole country. He announced his text to be:

Deuteronomy, 6 c. 6–7vs. And these words, which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart: And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up.

Among the Hebrews great care was be stowed upon the education of children. The precepts of the divine law were instilled into their young minds. They were early initiated in the science of civil polity, and thoroughly educated in all the laws and institutions of the commonwealth. In the training of their children the Jews combined religious with secular instruction.

The command contained in the text was not given to the parents as such. The injunction in part, is a religious institution to the young and rising generation, was laid upon the nation in its organic capacity. This appears evi dent from the context, and especially from the fourth chapter, where we find, among others, the following words: "Now, therefore hearken, O Israel, unto the statutes and unto the judgments which I teach you, for to do them that you may live, and go in and possess the land which the Lord God of your fathers giveth you. * * * Behold, I have taught you statutes and judgments, even as the Lord my God commanded me, that ye should do so in the land whither ye go to possess it. * * * And what nation is there so great, that hath statutes and judgments so righteous as all this law, which I set before you this day? * * * But teach them thy sons, and thy sons' sons."

The moral and religious instruction of children is of such paramount importance that the command is, "Teach them diligently." They were to be taught when they sat in the house, and walked by the way, when they lay down at night and rose up in the morning. They were to be taught constantly and in all places.

The nation that neglects to give a sound literary and religious education to its children, or instill into their minds the principles of virtue, is guilty of a most suicidal act. The perpetuity of the life, institutions and glory of a nation depends, as all history attests, on the virtue and intelligence of the people who compose it. "Learning and religion are the two guardian angels of the nation."

God speaks to us as certainly as he spake to the Hebrews, and enjoins on us, on peril of losing our national life, not to neglect to teach our children all the words he has commanded. Is it not strange, then; is it not almost unaccountable, that there are some in this enlightened age—in these free, United States, which are so largely indebted to the Bible, who would not only legislate the words of the living God—the Supreme governor of the universe—out of the common Schools, but out of the nation, and consign them to eternal oblivion and eternal infamy?

Is the Bible a dangerous book? Is it an illiterate book? Does the reading of it tend to corrupt the morals of our youth? Has it done harm or injury to any? Does it in any way impede or retard our National progress? Does it foster and encourage crime? Does it scorch the wheels of commerce? Does it discourage industry? Has it done, or is it likely to do, any evil? If it has, or if there is the most distant prospect that it will work evil to any, let it be sent at once into perpetual exile. But if, on the other hand, it is a safe book; if it possesses literary merit; if it purifies the public morals; if it stimulates to social and national industry; if it is a preventive to crime; if it is the source of the nation's organic life, then let it be retained and sacredly and heroically guarded. Let it be read in the common schools and colleges of the land, on the house tops, on the streets, in the counting room, in courts of judicature, in the halls of legislation, in the workshop, everywhere. The true, patriotic American will never allow the Bible to be dishonored by expulsion from schools, colleges or any other institution in the land. It is our national book. It is the foundation upon which the nation is built. It is everywhere visible in its superstructure, so far as it has as yet progressed.

The following considerations show that it is worthy of being retained and honored:

1. *It possesses literary merit of the highest order.* It is the only history that we have of the creation of the world. Were it not for the revelations which it contains, there are many moral and natural phenomena which would have remained inexplicable forever. The creation of the world, the formation of man, the introduction of moral evil, and many other things which we cannot wait to enumerate, could never have been satisfactorily accounted for, but for that accurate, minute and unerring history contained in the Bible.

Lord Mouboddo declares that the English Bible is "the best standard of the English language we have at this day." It is admitted by the best philologists, that it is both a lexicon, and a translation of the Hebrew language. It is the model of moral, spiritual and intellectual life. Without it, Cowper could never have accomplished his "Task," Milton would never have sung of Paradise lost, or Paradise regained, and Shakespeare would be destitute of its most sublime thoughts, majestic diction, brilliant imagery and gorgeous embellishment. The immortal Webster attributed all his success in letters, eloquence and statesmanship to the daily and attentive perusal of the Sacred Scriptures, which he declared to be "the source of all true poetry and eloquence, as well as of all good and of all comfort."

Although there are many things in it which the superior intellect of angels can not unravel and explain, and the capacious mind of an archangel cannot comprehend, nevertheless the Bible is admirably adapted to the understanding and wants of a child. It contains milk for babes, and strong meat for those of riper years. It is the child's primer, the philosopher's master piece, and the mathematician's calculus.

So far as variety and matter, such as would interest children are concerned, there is no better scholastic text-book. Turn for a moment to the opening chapters of Genesis, and you will at once be convinced of the truthfulness of the assertion we have made. Here we have an account of "heaven," "earth," "darkness," "light," "day," "night," "waters," "seas," "grass," "herbs," "trees," the "sun," "moon," "stars," and many other things in which, from the first dawnings of intellect, children take a deep interest. Most of the names of things contained in the first chapters of Genesis are monosyllables or dissylables, which are easily spelled and pronounced. In no other book, with which we are acquainted, can there be found such an interesting variety of juvenile literature as that which is contained in the Word of God.

Sir William Jones, a man of no mean authority, wrote the following on a blank leaf in his Bible: "I have regularly and attentively perused these Holy Scriptures, and am of opinion that this volume, independently of its divine origin, contains more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may have been written. The unstrained application of their events which took place long after the publication, is a solid ground for belief that they are genuine productions, and consequently inspired."

Would you vote or legislate a work of such literary merit as that out of institutions of learning, however humble or distinguished? If you would, you would cast away the great and unerring standard of all literature. You would blot out the great intellectual sun, which has illumined the darkened understanding of men with its pure, brilliant and superior light, in all ages of the world.

2. *It is a preventive of crime.* This is proved conclusively by a comparison of those countries in which it is freely circulated with those in which its circulation is more or less restricted. In England, four persons out of the million are annually committed for murder; in France thirty-one; in Austria thirty-six; in Sardinia twenty; in Rome one hundred and thirteen, and in Naples one hundred and seventy-four to two hundred. Licentiousness seems to be unbridled where the Bible is not circulated and read. Out of seventy-five thousand births in London, three thousand were illegitimate; in Paris, out of twenty nine thousand there were nineteen thousand that were illegitimate. In Rome out of four thousand births three thousand were foundlings, three-fourths of whom died in the asylum.

We need not pursue this subject further. Enough has been said to show the power which the Word of God exerts over the morals of men. Would it be safe, then, to take such a book out of the hands of children? Would we be doing a good work, if we were to cast it out as an unclean spirit, and to destroy that mighty and restraining power which its exercises over those nations where it is freely circulated? Every lover of pure morals will say, "Destroy it not, remove it not, for there is a blessing in it."

3. *It secures civil liberty.* It is the charter of our liberties. It is the palladium of our civil rights. True liberty has never been enjoyed by any nation which has not had the Bible for its charter, and made it its supreme law. It is the World's Bill of Rights. It is the fundamental law of all the nations on the face of the earth, in proportion as they recognize its power. In the Spanish constitution, as in the constitutions of the United States, we find the following language: "Whereas, the Cortes, desiring to discharge the duties imposed on them by the Divine Author of religion, and by our most holy religion, and by Him by whom Kings reign, and princes decree justice. There is not, and never can be, a higher law. Abolish it, and our civil liberties are gone—hopelessly gone. Remove it from the schools, and then you will have to remove it from courts of justice, and from all jurisprudence. The Bibles which are used in our courts of law are purchased at the public expense. A tax is levied upon those who are "conscientiously" opposed to the use of the Word of God, to purchase those Bibles upon which certain classes of our citizens are adjured before courts of justice. If it is wrong to allow our children to carry their own Bibles into the common school and read them there, it is, certainly, a more grievous wrong to impose a tax upon those who are conscientiously opposed to the principles of the Scriptures, to purchase Bibles for such a purpose. If it is a "sectarian book," the oaths administered upon it must also be sectarian. If it must be cast out of the schools because of its sectarian character, then it must be cast out of Congress, our Presidents must not be sworn upon it, and the inmates of our charitable institutions, which are supported out of the public funds, must not be allowed to read it. When all this shall have been done, as it must be if the first step is taken, where shall we find protection? An oath is an appeal to God, the Author of the Bible, to attest the truth of the statements sworn to. Destroy the authority of the Bible, which a formal vote of expulsion would at least have the tendency to do, so far as many are concerned, and then you ignore its great Author, and leave no standard of appeal. The Bible alone can teach man the responsibility he owes to God and the State.

When the Hon. Francis Allen was driving out in Paris, on a certain occasion, with General Lafayette, he made use of the following language: "General, the French people are not in a state of preparation for a republican form of government. Before any nation is fit for the enjoyment of civil liberty, it must have religious freedom, for the Bible alone can teach man his own individual responsibility. The General grasped his hand firmly, and then gave utterance to the following words: "There is much truth in that remark of yours, my young friend." But a greater than either has said, "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." Take away the Bible, and you raze the very foundation upon which the stately and beautiful temple of our Republican liberty has been reared, you revolutionize the whole system of our government.

"They are the freemen whom the truth makes free,
And all are slaves beside."

4. *It is the only chart which guides the christian over the sea of life to another and a better world.* If you would launch the young to sea without compass, chart or rudder, abolish the Bible from the schools at once.

We do not, by any means, hold the opinion that our common schools should be transformed into theological seminaries, nor that dogmatic or sectarian theology should be taught in them. We do not believe in an established religion, as it is called, that is, a State religion, or a religion established by law, where one sect enjoys the fostering care of the government, and is supported out of the public funds, to the exclusion of all others. We do not believe, either, that children should be compelled to read the Bible contrary to the will of their parents. We would not do violence to any man's conscience, if we could avoid it. Sometimes our government may be a violence to the consciences of men, but it is the lesser fault. When she does it, she only carries out the principles which she had clearly enunciated, and which were thoroughly understood by those who may be aggrieved, when they acceded to her terms of citizenship. The Jew is compelled to close his establishment on the first day of the week, although he believes that the seventh day is sacred to the worship of the God of his fathers. There are other cases to which we need not refer here, as the subject may come up for consideration at a subsequent stage in this discussion. But our Government, based as it is on the christian religion, could not do otherwise.

We do not believe that we should require even practical or experimental religion to be taught in our schools. But we do hold, that as this is a christian nation, and recognizes not a sectarian, but a Bible Christianity—this, and nothing but this—our children should be allowed, without let or hindrance, to read the Word of God in the public schools, when it is the desire of their parents that they should do so. There can be no injury done to any one by this course. No one that professes christianity, in any form, should object to this, if the Bible is allowed to be its own interpreter, inasmuch as it is the common standard of appeal of all christian sects. In fact, if each sect has perfect faith in that form of christianity to which it adheres, and is fully convinced that it is founded upon the unerring Word of God, it should rather rejoice that such privilege is granted; for, if their faith is well grounded, they will be filled with hope, that it will be the means of converting many to the same form of christianity which they profess.

If they believe that the entrance of God's Word gives light, and makes wise the simple; that it is the only guide to eternal happiness and life, why should they interpose any objection to its being read at any time or in any place? Experience has taught us all that children require to have every available restraint of morality thrown around them, and if the Word of God is possessed of sanctifying efficacy and virtue, if it is the only true standard of morals, and reveals to the sinner the only way of hope and salvation, why should it be excluded from our schools, and the children deprived of the salutary lessons it imparts?

It is God's own book. He intends all, without distinction, shall enjoy it. Then let it be given to all. Give it to the blind, it is their sight; to the naked, it is their clothing; to the hungry, it is their food; to the thirsty, it is their drink; to sinners, it is their salvation; to the dying, for it is the song of their triumph and their only consolation; to the unlearned, for it is their wisdom; to the worldly-wise, that in it they may see their folly, for in the language of another, "There is more of grandeur in the lofty warnings of Isaiah, than in the sublime arrogance of Æyschylus; the nothingness of human wisdom is better taught by the Psalmist than by the Œdipus of Sophocles; the simple story of Ruth shines with a lovelier light than all the meretricious splendors of Aspasias' court; and the words under which Felix trembled, and Agrippe wavered, appeal more eloquently to the heart of man, than all the persuasion of Cicero or the thunder of Demosthenes."

Ought such a book to be voted out of the schools? You might just as well vote out the Great God himself. We make this assertion with all due respect to the many very good men who entertain a different opinion on this subject.

OBJECTIONS.

Let us notice now a few objections which have been urged against retaining the Bible in the public schools.

1. *It is urged that the State should have nothing to do with religion.* We have already stated that we have no sympathy with a religion established by law. But those who maintain that governments or nations have nothing to do with religion, that they are not, in other words, responsible to God, have not read the history of the past with profit. Why have the mightiest empires of antiquity been destroyed? Why have the most magnificent cities of antiquity been reduced to heaps of ruins? Because they reverenced not God nor his word. The prophet declares, under the direction of the Divine Spirit, "For the nation and kingdom that will not serve Thee shall perish; yea, those nations shall be utterly destroyed."

Did you ever read of a nation that did not claim some being, whether real or imaginary, as its god or superintending divinity? The Africans worshipped the heavens; the Persians adored fire, water and the winds; the Lybians the sun and moon; the Thebans sheep and weasels; the Babylonians a whale; the Egyptians dogs, cats, crocodiles, reptiles, hawks, leeks and onions.

Now, what is religion? It is well defined to be "that obligation which we feel on our minds from the relation in which we stand to some superior being or power." A belief in the existence of God and the divine authority of the Holy word is the foundation of the Christian religion.

Why did the heathen nations, why do they still, pay religious adoration to their imaginary Gods? Because they feel they owe an obligation to them, and that they are under their superintending guardianship and protection.

Thus it appears that no nation has ever as yet existed without some religion. Every nation, so far as we know, has acknowledged its obligations to, and its dependence upon, some superior being. All Governments have been based upon this idea, that religion is indispensable to their perpetuation. This is the basis upon which our Government of the United States is founded, as is evinced both in our common and statute laws.

Let us follow up this idea of religion in the State, and we will see that it runs, like a golden thread, through our whole history.

It will not be denied that the Pilgrims when they landed on Plymouth Rock constituted themselves, in the presence of God and one another, into a body politic. "This," says Bancroft, "was the birth of constitutional liberty. In the cabin of the May Flower humanity recovered its rights and instituted governments, on the basis of equal rights for the general good. As the Pilgrims landed, their institutions were already perfected. Democratic liberty, *and dependence on Christian worship and on the Church, existed in America.*"

In 1776 the Declaration of Independence was adopted. In that instrument there is a distinct recognition of "nature's God—the Supreme Judge of the world." The signers of that immortal document proclaim to the world that "for the support of this declaration, *with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence*, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." Are our children likely to exercise a firm reliance on Divine Providence, if they are told that the only revelation which He has been pleased to make of His will, and which displays the watchful care of his Providence over individuals and nations that serve and obey him, is a dangerous book to be placed in the hands of the youth of the land?

Carrying out this same idea of nature's God presiding over the destinies of the nation, and believing that the religion which the Bible inculcates was its only safeguard, the Continental Congress, on the eleventh of September, 1777, ordered the importation of twenty thousand copies of the Bible from Europe, for the use of the people. Yet, we do not read that the conscience of any one was wounded. The people did not rise up in indignation and ask, "What has the State to do with religion?" No one complained even of having to pay for Bibles which he could not, and would not read.

Let us turn now to the Articles of Confederation. Here God is acknowledged as "the Great Governor of the world, whom it pleased 'to incline the hearts of the legislatures to approve of, and to authorize the ratification of the articles of confederation and perpetual union."

In the third article it is said that the States severally entered into a firm league of friendship, * * * to assist each other against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of RELIGION, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever." What religion is referred to here? I might say the *Protestant* religion. But it is sufficient for my purpose to say, it is the religion of the Bible. And as there can be no true religion without the Bible, it becomes all to enter into a firm league of friendship, who profess the religion it inculcates, to assist each other against all force that may be used to exclude it from the Public Schools, for, as I have said before, those who wish to see it banished from institutions of learning, will never rest satisfied until it is excluded from every place in the nation. If such an event should ever take place, religion must go with it.

On this subject the ordinance of 1787 gives no uncertain sound. The third article of that famous charter reads as follows:

"*Religion, morality* and *knowledge*, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools, and the means of education, shall for ever be encouraged."

Let it be remembered that the ordinance from which we have made this quotation is said to embrace "articles of compact between the original States and the people of the north-western territory, which shall for ever remain unalterable, unless by common consent." According to this compact, no local board has any right to interfere with any arrangement that has been made for the encouragement of religion, morality and knowledge in the schools under their jurisdiction. If anything is to be done, it must be by common consent. In this respect,—the inculcation of religion, morality and knowledge in the schools,—as in every other, the nation is a unit. It is not animated by one life in one locality, and by a different life in another. There is a common responsibility resting upon all to obey general laws. The question cannot, constitutionally, be localized.

Besides, it is expressly stated that the object of the compact was to extend "the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, *which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions are erected.*"

There could not be plainer or more intelligible language than this. It plainly shows that the patriotic fore-fathers of the nation, held that religion, as taught in the Bible, is indispensable to the administration of the governments of the Republic.

It will be observed that it is not said, that religion being necessary to good government, churches of different sects shall be protected and encouraged. Religion is not mentioned in connection with churches at all. Beyond doubt, the meaning is that religion shall be inculcated in the schools.

But what were the views of the Father of his country on this subject? In his Farewell Address he makes use of the following language: "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, *religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens.*" Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligations desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice?" "Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue?"

Daniel Webster declared at one time that "the religion of the New Testament was that which is founded on the authority and teachings of Jesus Christ and his Apostles—is as sure a guide to duty in politics and legislation, as in any concern in life."

It has been decided, again and again, that the christian religion is a part of the common law of Pennsylvania. This decision has been endorsed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Vidal, et al., vs. Girard's Executors*, and in others. If religion is a part of the common law, how can the Bible, which contains a part of our common law, ever be excluded from our common schools? Or this we think there is not much danger.

But some may say "the word religion in those documents from which you have quoted is indefinite. It means any form of worship, true or false." Story, in his commentary on the Constitution, referring to the amendment introduced in relation to an establishment of religion, says: "The real object of the amendment was not to countenance, much less to advance Mohammedanism, or Judaism, or Infidelity, by prostrating Christianity, but to exclude all rivalry among religious Sects."

Read in the light of the history we have produced, this must be its true meaning. The statute law of Pennsylvania would not permit the practice of the bloody rites of Hindooism, or Buddhism within the Commonwealth. No Hindoo parent would be allowed to plunge his child beneath the rolling flood of the Allegheny, or the Ohio. The Chinese mother would not be allowed to cast her female infant into the streets of Pittsburgh or Philadelphia to be devoured by ravenous beasts. All the lawyers in the Commonwealth might be employed, in every State action, in either of these cases, the right of conscience, or the prohibition of religious tests, but their plea would be utterly unavailing. The national religion of the United States is Christianity. This is the great conservative principle of the nation. It is the principal element in its organic life. If it were removed we would become a nation of barbarians.

If the State has nothing to do with religion, the founders of this Republic made a grand mistake. Everywhere they declared the contrary.

To exclude the Bible would be to revolutionize the whole system of our Republican institutions. We must dismiss our chaplains from Congress, although we have never heard of any one objecting to represent a district in the national legislature, because chaplains offer up sectarian or Christian prayers within its halls. We must have no more chaplains in the army or navy. Men must be allowed to blaspheme the name of God, or Jesus Christ, or the Holy Ghost. No oaths must be any longer administered on the "Holy Evangelists," a mode of swearing to which we have conscientious objections, ourselves. Every thing that even hints at the existence of Christianity in the nation must be renounced and abandoned for ever. Will it come to this? God forbid.

If religious instruction from the Bible is to be excluded, then there is scarcely a text-book in use but must be thrown out, for all of them teach, more or less, the science of Christianity.

If all religion is to be excluded, all laws in our statute books relating to the sanctification of the Sabbath must be abrogated. In this regard, let the action of the French nation, at the close of the last century serve as a warning.

2. *It is objected that the reading of the Bible in the Common Schools interferes with the rights of conscience.* We have already seen that no plea based upon conscience would shield the mother from India, or China, that would be guilty of infanticide. Liberal as it is, careful as it is of the rights of the people, our government does not, no government could tolerate every thing that may be claimed even upon the ground of conscience. May the car of Juggernaut be rolled over our streets to crush our people, and grind them to powder? Will the infidel be allowed to give testimony in a court of justice, when he renounces a belief in the existence of God, and declares there is no place of reward and punishment in the world to come?

But can any one who professes Christianity object, conscientiously, to the reading of the Bible without note or comment, the only way, in justice to all sects, that it should be read in the public schools, since, it is the common standard to which all appeal?

Those who believe that the inspired Psalms of Scripture only should be used in the worship of God have far greater cause to complain that uninspired compositions are sometimes sung at the opening of the school, but we have not heard of any warfare having as yet been waged on this account.

The right of the State or society is paramount to that of the individual. The Jew, as we have already stated, believes that the seventh day should be devoted to sacred rest, but State and national governments declare that the first day must be observed. Quakers are required to bear arms, although they have conscientious objections against doing so. They are disqualified from exercising judicial functions, because they cannot conscientiously administer oaths.

We respect the consciences of Roman Catholics and others. We hope they will respect ours. In this country there are, at present, about forty millions of people. Seven millions of these are Roman Catholics. Five millions may be supposed to be infidel, or indifferent to any religion. It may be reasonably set down that the remaining twenty-eight millions are in favor of the Bible being read in the schools. But if there is only the one-half of the inhabitants of the land in favor of the word of God being read, their consciences are certainly entitled to some respect.

It is estimated that there are some sixty-five thousand common schools in the United States, in which there are seven millions of pupils. These schools are maintained at an annual cost of eight millions of dollars, one-tenth of which only is paid by Roman Catholics, perhaps less than that. The nine-tenths of the whole cost is paid by Protestants. Surely the latter have some rights that are worthy of respect. In justice, however, it should be said, that while the priests do desire the exclusion of the Bible from the schools, the whole of the Catholic population do not, which shows that there is a difference in their conscientious convictions. We know some good Catholics whose consciences are not troubled in the least about the Bible in the schools.

When the truth is told, the conscience is troubled because of the existence of the schools. There are many people who hate all light. They neither desire to have the conscience nor the understanding enlightened. Archbishop McCloskey says, "So far as our Catholic children are concerned, the workings of the public school system have proved, and do prove, *highly detrimental to their faith and morals.*" The *Freeman's Journal*, which is edited, I believe, by the son of a man who has frequently occupied this pulpit, makes use of the following language:

"The Catholic solution of this muddle about Bible or no Bible in schools is, 'hands off!' No State taxation for donations for any schools. You look to your children, and we will look to ours. We don't want you to be taxed for Catholic schools. We do not want to be taxed for Protestant, or for godless schools. *Let the public school system go to where it came from*—the devil. We want Christian schools, and the State cannot tell us what Christianity is. If the devil has invented the common school system, he is entitled to more credit than he generally receives. If he has a few more inventions as good, it is to be hoped he will send a copy to register them in the Patent Office in the nation's Capital."

3. *It is said the Bible is a sectarian book and should not be used in the schools.* At least this objection is urged against the use of the "Protestant Bible," as it is called. Sir Walter Scott declared on his death bed, "There is but *one* book," and then requested the Bible to be read to him. There is but one Bible. It is God's Bible and cannot be sectarian. There is a Catholic Bible. But there is so little difference between it and what is called "James' Version" that it might be read in the schools without doing much, if any detriment.

Dr. Cheever says the assertion that "there is a Protestant version of the Bible," is a mere figment used to cover the attack against the Word of God. There is a Romish version but there is no Protestant version. The work was begun by Wickliffe in the Romish Church, before the art of printing was invented. It was revived and continued by Tyndale, Coverdale, Matthew and others, in the same Romish Church, before the public protestations against the errors of that church. It was printed, published and circulated by the authority of a Romish king. This very translation, which, in the main, was that of Tyndale, was taken, substantially, as the basis of the translation issued under King James. It was in effect adopted by the forty seven translators employed by him, so that our present incomparable English translation of the Scriptures cannot be called a Protestant translation. The learned Schlien called the English translation "the best book in the world."

No one can object to its use, then, on the ground that it is a sectarian book. Something else must be behind this assertion.

DIVISION OF FUNDS.

A division of the school fund is asked for. For what purpose? To establish sectarian schools. This Government can never foster sectarian rivalry. Every thing must be nationalized, Americanized, according to the true and original American idea. To divide the school fund would be to produce anarchy, and destroy our organic life.

If the school fund is partitioned among the different sects in the country, those who have no children to educate must, in justice, be exempted from all taxation for educational purposes. And if none are to be taxed only those who are benefitted must benefit from the schools, we will soon have no schools at all. Our Republic is based on the principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number." If the rich, who have no children to educate, or who prefer to educate them at their own expense, are to be exempted from taxation for school purposes, where will the "poor man's college" be? His children must grow up in ignorance, to the great detriment of the public safety. The Government fosters schools that it may be fostered in return, by those who are educated in them. All derive benefit from a public system of education, and as they have children of their own to educate or not, in the increased security which it gives to life, property and national existence. To divide the school fund, would in our humble opinion, be fraught with great calamity. But if it is to be done, let it not be done on the basis of numerical strength, but of the Collector's duplicate. In any event, let the schools be maintained.

There are many other subjects involved in this question upon which we cannot now enter. We have merely given an outline of the argument.

Let us beware that we take no fatal step, lest it may be written of us as it is of the French nation:

"Upon the annals of the French nation," says Lamartine, "and listen to the last words of our liberty. One would think that God was eclipsed from the school—that his name was unknown in the language. The Republic of men without a God has been quickly stranded. The liberty won by so much heroism, and so much genius, has not found in France a conscience to shelter it, a God to avenge it, a people to defend it against the atheism which is called glory. All ended in a soldier. An atheistic republic cannot be heroic." And we may add, that an atheistic republic that refuses to recognize the superintending care of Divine Providence, and excludes the Word of Life from any of her institutions, on the ground that it is a dangerous book, cannot long maintain a national existence.

LECTURE OF VERY REV. FATHER HICKEY.

The announcement that Acting Bishop Hickey, Vicar General of this Catholic diocese, would deliver a lecture on the "Church and Common Schools," caused quite an audience to assemble in St. Paul's Cathedral last night, notwithstanding the fact that fifty cents admission was charged, the proceeds going to the poor. After the evening vespers had been chanted, Father Hickey ascended the pulpit, and said:

DEAR FRIENDS:—Not long since I was invited by the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, attached to the Cathedral, to deliver a lecture for the benefit of the poor of the city. My duties were such at the time as to induce me to hesitate, or rather to decline to accept the invitation. Yielding, however, at length to persistent importunities, I hurriedly collected some items on the school question. These I now purpose to lay before you. The subject matter is one of the deepest interest to all classes of our citizens. It is discussed in private and in public, by the press and in the pulpit. It may not, then, be amiss in us to state briefly our views on the matter. This we do the more willingly as in our own day the Supreme Pontiff and Head of the Church has spoken very dogmatically on this and other questions affecting the education of youth and the well being of society. In the famous Syllabus of 1864 we find the following propositions condemned as contrary to Catholic faith. We quote:

XLV. The entire direction of public schools, in which the youth of Christian States are educated, except (to a certain extent) in the case of Episcopal Seminaries, may and must appertain to the civil power, and belong to it so far, that no other authority whatsoever shall be recognized as having any right to interfere in the discipline of the schools, the arrangement of the studies, the taking of degrees, or the choice and approval of teachers.

XLVI. Much more, even in Clerical Seminaries, the method of studies to be adopted is subject to the civil authority.

XLVII. The best theory of civil society requires, that popular schools open to the children of all classes, and, generally, all public institutes intended for literature, and for philosophy, and for conducting the education of the young, should be freed from all ecclesiastical authority, government, and influence, and should be fully subjected to the civil and political power, in conformity with the will of rulers and the prevalent opinions of the age.

XLVIII. This system of instructing youth, which consists in separating it from the Catholic faith and from the power of the Church, and in teaching exclusively, or at least primarily, the knowledge of natural things and the earthly ends of social life alone, may be approved by Catholics.

Taught then, as we are, the mind of the Church by the Vicar of Christ himself, as well as actuated by a desire to obey the admonitions of our plenary Councils, we venture a few words on the subject of popular education.

With us there is no diversity of opinion, there is no dispute about the *necessity* of popular education; on it, as on a chief corner stone, rest the fundamental principles of our social system. We hold that the Government derives all of its power, under God, from the will and consent of the governed. Hence, public officers must be regarded only as public servants; our constitution and laws are only expressive of the public will and are binding alike on all citizens unless when the popular desire is against God's law, and then it binds no man's conscience. The revolution of '76 changed the form of our government but failed to any great extent to remodel American civilization. Our present political situation is therefore traceable to the days of King Alfred and Edward the Confessor, Catholic rulers. The principles involved in the famous "Magna Charta," by the way a Catholic instrument, by the Norman King we have only carried to their extreme conclusions. We have gone back to the original hypothesis that society is an association for the maintenance of equal rights and mutual protection; that power immediately belongs to the multitude. From these premises we wisely and practically conclude that *there can be no fit administration of power without knowledge.* A nation then must be educated,—educated in the infancy and childhood of its individual members. Knowledge it must have. That this is the want, the necessity of a nation all admit. But now the question arises what knowledge? What sort of education is required? If the education adopted be POPULAR, as exemplified in our Common School system, it is because it leads to the stability of our Government, the perfection of our citizens in the temporal order, or their happiness in the hereafter, or to both alike. For, if a system of education be good for aught, it must shape and grace the destiny of man *—in time* and for eternity. Does our popular or public school system of education reach this end? Christian and magnificent realization of life's noblest aspirations? We fear not. Its tendency from the outset is not to make men saints, but scholars; not Christians, not politicians; it educates man for earth, but not for heaven. It fondles the intellectual man with his animal and less noble mental powers, and sacrifices through neglect the spiritual man, or man's need of knowledge, without a pure and strictly religious training, save a nation from ruin? If it can, then our school system is essential to the happiness of the Republic, the perpetuity and security of our Government, and should be supported and sustained at every expense and at every risk. If it can not, it is our bounden duty to abandon and condemn the system as hostile to our present welfare and ultimately to the future of our institutions. Here is a dilemma on either horn of which our argument must necessarily hang. Now, we hold and are prepared to sustain the position by historic facts, that the mere schooling of men, *as men*, in the arts and sciences as practised in our public schools, will never save a nation or perpetuate a government, or render a people prosperous and happy. Do you doubt what we have here advanced? Does the declaration sound paradoxical? If so, then open the pages of the earliest history of the olden world. Did the fine arts, the painting and sculpturing of a Phidias and Praxitles save Greece? No. Did literature? No. Those who are conversant with Greece's noblest writers may remember how in the pathos of Sophocles, Aeschylus, and Euripides give expression to the sad wailings of the old Pagan heart for a saintlier degree of virtue than might be found in the sublimest tragedy. Did eloquence save Greece? No. Eschines and Demosthenes, the great, in their writings as witnesses of native eloquence worse than wasted on their race and country. Did political wisdom or statesmanship? No, no. The annals of Athens and Sparta proclaim aloud today to all surviving nations how the wisdom of Solon and statesmanship of Lycurgus became the corrupted, the polished and, even war-like States from utter ruin? philosophy? No. Socrates and Plato in their travels through Palestine and temporary sojourn, it may have been among the Jews, had learned to shake off the superstitions of Paganism and on their return announced in their Lycea and academic halls the unity of God, the moral law and the immortality of the soul. They taught their disciples the sanctity of the natural virtues—temperance, industry, patience, courage, honesty, benevolence and patriotism, filial duty. Yes, my friends, vastly more of virtue than is taught by the modern Socrates and Platos of our high and normal schools, our private and public colleges throughout our land. But did the philosophy of these men save Greece? History answers, no. The Roman conquerors, as time went on seized the treasures of their knowledge, and we are told that the Roman Senate hung in rapture on the lips of Cicero as he gave a latinized expression to the ideas of the Hellenic sages. Virgil and Horace Livy and Tacitus, poets and historians of their day, caught the inspiration of the spirit, to arouse, to awaken the Roman heart by lessons, borrowed from the Greek Masters, in civilization, polity, religion and morality. And to what end? The Roman, like the Grecian Republic, as every scholar knows, had practised the natural virtues preeminently, as far at least as unregenerated man is able to do so by the power of a vigorous and cultured reason, and yet her mighty eagles, after ages of conquest, were trailed in the dust, and Rome,—pagan and political Rome, Rome the Mistress of the World—learned and refined as she was, fell into the tomb of the dead and disinherited nations of the earth.

It is evident, hence, that popular education or intellectual culture in its highest development does not subdue men's passions, make good citizens or preserve civilization. It is not poesy or oratory, philology or history, the arts or sciences that teach man to *know himself*, his final destiny, his relations to earth and time, to God and eternity, else he could so have learned four thousand years ago and might have felt no necessity for and dispensed for all time with divine revelation. It required a Christ, our Lord, to teach man how to know himself, and in this grand lesson of Christian ethics is contained the spring of all knowledge for men and nations.

And when men fail to recognize this principle of human and divine knowledge when they turn their backs on Christ, and place the fullest confidence in the development of science and the natural virtues, then we have a something worse than Paganism in religion; a something worse than Paganism in morals. Behold, as we did, in the French Revolution, an enlightened nation defying humanity—the spectacle of men, adoring and worshipping man in the desecrated temple of Reason. We have seen, and alas! that history should record the fact, an anti-Christian conspiracy in Italy, carried forward by the most learned, eloquent, witty and fascinating men of modern Europe, who exerted the highest arts of genius—to do what? Not so much to render the work of the present Œcumenical Council as to blot out the christian name striving to re-Paganize the world. We have seen science widely severed, in a word, from religion, and waging an useless war against the family—against society—against revelation—against God—and to cap the climax of man's irreligious but educated insanity, we have seen only a few years ago—a temple erected and dedicated to his satanic majesty, in New York city, the metropolis—the London of the Western Continent. Indeed, were we to believe the utterings of the press, the mantle of paganism would seem to have fallen, and to have been adjusted with much more fashion, taste and refinement upon the shoulders of our yet youthful Republic.

The evils which were the heritage of Europe are fast becoming ours. Commerce, navigation and electricity bind us together as members of one vast European family. We are most of us of European blood and civilization—our laws and religion are even thence. So, too, are our sciences and literature. From Europe, in a word, we have all else that constitutes the intellectual life of man. We may not dispise the lessons of experience taught us by its history. Our youth should read and study it, for on them will devolve the task of perpetuating our institutions as they were fashioned by the Fathers of the Republic.

Accordingly they must be educated. They must be, men of science, but not of science *alone, nor chiefly.* "The beginning of wisdom is the fear of the Lord."

This brings us now to the practical part of our lecture. We have maintained that popular education, or our present public school system, is defective and unsound, because based upon a Pagan idea, namely, holding the sciences, and the natural virtues, to be all that is necessary for the welfare of society and government of man. The experiment was tried before and since the Christian era, and failed. The wisest of rulers are trying to educate the masses of the people, and wish such education to be distinctly *christian*, and not simply *moral.* Prussia, the embodiment of Protestantism in Europe, admits this fact. She now holds that education must be christian; that as, all her subjects could not, or would not believe alike, each should have full opportunity to be brought up in his faith, to learn its doctrines and fulfil its duties. Hence, this enlightened Government established the denominational system of schools, giving each creed practical equality before the law, in a separ

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1870.

BONDS in Frankfort, 95@95¼.

PTEROLEUM in Antwerp, 53¾.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 114¼@114¼.

THE farmers of Central and Southern Ohio had most of their corn planted last week. The season has thus far been unusually early and favorable.

Now that Jordan has come back from Cuba, it will be, perhaps, convenient for him to clear up that little story which charges him as a defaulter to our Treasury.

THE charge of the improvements of the Ohio river has been assigned to Col. W. E. MERRILL, of the Engineer corps, who makes his head quarters at Pittsburgh.

THE Oil City *Daily Times* has won a success, by meritorious effort. It comes to us with a fresh enlargement of its borders, showing prosperity as well as enterprise. It is decidedly one of the best journals in the oil district.

WE are happy to state that Senators generally do not concur in the frivolous objections urged by Mr. Edmunds, to the House resolution directing the enrollment of Mrs. Lincoln as a pensioner. When a vote shall be taken, he will be found in a very meagre minority.

AMES, of Crawford, and McCreary, of Erie, two ex-Representatives, are candidates again, the latter for Senator *vice* Lowry. The Republican people of that district will improve the opportunity to "pinch" those fellows, and "roost" on them so vigorously that, by October, they will find themselves in a very unwholesome and unsavory condition indeed.

A THREE-DAYS' RECESS of Congress, for the usual spring house-cleaning, has given to members an opportunity to visit their constituents. We have thus had the pleasure of welcoming home our own excellent Representative, Gen. NEGLEY, who has met the most cordial reception from every one. He returns to his post to-day, justly gratified with the universal approbation of his official course.

OUR statement, of the other day, that the work of construction, on the Northern Pacific Railway, would commence at once, is verified by our advertising columns this morning, where bidders are invited for the first 230 mile section of the line. We have reason to know that the matter is worthy of close attention from contractors, the lucky bidders finding themselves in the right position to compete most favorably at a later day for the residue of this great undertaking.

WHATEVER the House may pass, as a tariff measure, the Senate has not the remotest intention of concurring in it. Nor will the House agree to the views of Senators who favor a radical change of the internal revenue system. The bill reported by Mr. Sherman on Friday last, is not at all acceptable to the House Committee of Ways and Means, a majority of which fully accords with the opinion of the President, on the leading questions of the tariff, the funding policy, and the reduction of taxation within such moderate limits as will not too decidedly cripple the established system of contracting the public obligations.

THE Venango *Spectator* and Crawford *Journal* affirm, while the Titusville *Herald* denies, that a resolution, offered to the Republican Committee of Crawford, endorsing Representatives Ames and Johnson, was "squelched" without a vote. We apprehend that there would have been no difficulty in the approval of Mr. Johnson's course, but when it came to the other man, we should rejoice to be certified that his Republican neighbors wash their hands of him. If such men as this Ames are samples of the efficacy of the "Crawford county system" in securing suitable nominations, the sooner the system is "reformed" the better for the Republican repute of Crawford, and for the interest of the Commonwealth.

A NEW LINE of railway is projected, and likely to be built, from Warren by Salamanca and Warsaw to Mount Morris. It is proposed, also, to extend the Genessee Valley road into the coal districts of Northern Pennsylvania. The line from Sharpsville to Greenville is also regarded as certain of early construction. The road from Hollidaysburg to the Gap will be finished in four months.

In Ohio, the Atlantic and Erie line has been put under contract for one hundred and eighteen miles, from Bucyrus to the Athens county line, intersecting a very valuable coal field at its southern end. It is to be finished in two years. The line from Bucyrus to Toledo will be also put in hand at an early day. The road from Millersburg to Mount Vernon is partially offered for contract. The river line from Bellaire, by Marietta to Parkersburg, is well in progress.

IT IS STATED that Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON, of Fayette county declines to be a Democratic candidate in the XXIst Congressional District. We regret this. We have no sympathy in that gentleman's political views, and were he a candidate we should strenuously oppose his election for political reasons. But it would always gratify us to reflect that, in all the ranks of his party, the choice of the district could not fall on a worthier citizen. His experience has been large, his natural capacity is admitted, and outside of party, his public like his private record, has been honorable. Indeed, it is but a meagre compliment to say of Mr. DAWSON that he has stood, as a Democratic Representative, conspicuously above the average level of Pennsylvania Congressmen of the same political school. It would be more just to say that we should always prefer to have such an antagonist as this distinguished partizan from Fayette to the riff raff whom the Democracy take more kindly to.

THE CESSNA BILL.

The Georgia question will come up in the House this week, on the Senate bill. Members exhibit a strong disposition in favor of the amendatory proposition of Mr. CESSNA. There is but one serious objection to its acceptance. In attempting to legalize the continuance of the State Legislature for two years from next November, it presents a condition as illegal as it is practically unsound. The preamble recites "and truly—that the people of Georgia have adopted a constitution Republican in form. By that instrument the legislative term is fixed at two years. Under it, the present Legislature was, two years ago next July, organized and commenced its sessions. No act of Georgia, in the rebel or loyal interest, can have the effect to protract its legal existence beyond the constitutional term; nor can any act of Congress attain the same end, least of all, a bill which expressly recognizes the constitution as valid, and legally adopted, and legally a warrant for the legislative organization under it. Since the premises are granted, the conclusion is inevitable, and the legislative life must expire this season, unless Congress assumes the power to go behind the republican fundamental law of the State. In that case, let Mr. Cessna preserve appearances, and strike out his preamble!

But we prefer to hope that a majority of the House will amend this amendment by providing for another legislative election in due course this year, and then agree to the residue of the Cessna bill, *i. e.* if they shall discover insuperable objections to the bill sent down from the Senate. If we are not to have that, the Cessna bill, with the amendment suggested, is decidedly the next best proposition before Congress, for the settlement of a most vexatious question.

A CLEAN TREASURY.

A very general public attention has been attracted to the recent statement that our outgoing Treasurer of the State had delivered to his successor in the office the first clean Treasury in the financial history of the Commonwealth for years past. Even outside of the State the situation is commented upon by the press. One New York paper remarks: "It is comforting to find a State Treasurer whose accounts tally. If Mr. MACKEY will only come to New York, we may run him for Governor."

The very striking contrast, presented in comparing the condition of the Treasury in May, '70, with what it was one year before, when the late Treasurer took the office, embarrases the select party of "reformers" who propose to co-operate with their friend, the present incumbent, in "getting their money back." An interior journal has already been "seen," and instigated to deny that the transfer of last week was a clean one. Broken bank notes are specified as included in it. True! A small amount of such paper had been on hand for years, most of it since 1861, but all of it had been turned over with the other assets last year. *No "vault account" whatever was included in the settlement of last week!* The "vault account" of May, '69, was $211,000 in amount, of which, it is said, the sum of $112,000 remained still due from Treasurer Kemble, who went out in '68, leaving $99,000 as the "shorts" due from Mr. Irwin, when he retired in '69. These little deficiencies appear to have been cleaned up pretty thoroughly by Treasurer Mackey, during his year in office. Inasmuch as official figures tell the exact story, we have the pleasure of *proving* that he left the Treasury clean, last week, by the appended documents, copies of the original receipts on file in that Department. The first shows what assets were delivered in '69, and the second the actual situation in 1870.

MACKEY'S RECEIPT TO IRWIN. 1869.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNA. }
HARRISBURG, May 3, 1869. }

Received of W. W. Irwin, retiring State Treasurer, one million one hundred and thirty-five thousand one hundred and ninety-four dollars and ninety-two cents as per statement annexed.

In Bank and Banking Houses	$876,451 58
In *Vault*	211,303 09
Cash in Drawer	3,232 25
Coupon Account	17,781 50
Advances to Officers of Government	26,405 62
	$1,135,194 92

(Signed) R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer.

IRWIN'S RECEIPT TO MACKEY. 1870.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVNIA. }
HARRISBURG, May 2, 1870. }

Received of R. W. Mackey, retiring State Treasurer, two million one hundred thirty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars and thirty-five cents, as per statement annexed:

In Banks and Banking Houses	$1,736,466 92
Cash in Drawer	26,465 77
Coupon Account F. & M. Nat. Bk	25,158 50
Advances to Officers of Governm't	4,852 55
Commissioners of Sinking Fund, as per statement	349,517 61
	$2,157,461 35

(Signed.) W. W. IRWIN, State Treasurer.

—Any effort to escape from the logic of these two documents, would be "hoeing the stumpiest row" even in the experience of the financial and literary wonder, who has just entered upon another twelve months' job of "getting his money back."

OUR GERMAN PRESS.

The *Freiheits Freund* talks long and earnestly, under the heading of "The 8th of May," about the great question which is now agitating France. The article is too long to give in detail here and does not bear synopsizing. The editor, however has no doubt of the result of the election —the Emperor will receive a large majority of the votes, but the greatest danger is that he may be so blinded by this result as to proceed to too severe measures hereafter and thus produce a dangerous reaction.

The *Republikaner* finds the threatened Indian war a good question through which to blame the present Congress, and while stating the facts of the Indian situation clearly enough, manages to bring a gun or two to bear upon the "Indian ring" and indirectly upon the Government.

The Temperance question is next ridiculed in an article which ends thus. "When will the radical temperance men become clever and learn to see that their prohibition laws are humbugs?" We can no more answer this conundrum than the author of it can give a good reason for saying *Radical* temperance men. "The Downfall of the Spanish Power in Cuba," is the last editorial in this paper.

The *Volksblatt* gives an epitome of Chief Justice Chase's oration in Richmond. This is followed by the remarks of a German American upon Bismarck in which that statesman is regarded as the apostle of German unity as well as a giant among dwarfs. The *Volksblatt* thinks a political party should be answerable for the sins of its officials, and rejoices that the radicals received a lesson by the recent election in St. Louis of a Democrat to fill the office of city treasurer, although his opponent was a man of undoubted ability and who was thus made to suffer for the sins of his predecessors.

THE Lancaster *Inquirer* says:

General Irwin will undoubtedly "get his money back" this time, as the Legislature has not only left him all the opportunities he had when there before, but, in addition, has increased his salary from $1,800 to $5,000. A bill securing the interest of the daily balance on hand to the State, passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate. So General Irwin has every opportunity he could ask for.

Fast Railroading.

The summer time-tables of the Pennsylvania Railroad make some important changes in the running time. The most important is that of the fast mail train. This train stops nowhere between the two cities except at Harrisburg, Altoona and Gallitzen. The stoppage at the latter place is in compliance with the rule of the road, which requires every train to stop there, on account of the heavy mountain grade each side. The run from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, 107 miles, is made in three hours and twenty minutes. From Harrisburg to Altoona, 132 miles, and from Gallitzin to Pittsburgh, 105 miles, are the other long stretches, and the time on them is correspondingly short. On no other railroad in America are such long distances made without stopping for wood and water. But they are made on the Pennsylvania Railroad without inconvenience. A day or two ago, when the train from Altoona arrived at Harrisburg, there was still a good supply of water in the tank, and this after a continuous run of 132 miles. The New York companies tried this year, as usual, to make shorter time over their roads to the West than the Pennsylvania. But the latter, having the shortest road, the best and the safest, started this train, which is one with which the New York lines cannot pretend to compete.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG'S attack upon Dana of the *Sun* seems to be received with almost universal satisfaction by the press of the country.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE potato bug is ravaging Texas.

MONTREAL needs an inebriate asylum.

TATTERSALL, renowned in London, is dead.

$147,000 is the amount of the Stanton testimonial fund.

VON FLOTOW's new opera, "Shadow," is soon to be brought out.

AESTHETIC Boston terms a cock-fight a "chicken unpleasantness."

DU CHAILLU is in South Carolina, probably hunting guerillas there.

LEECHES are taxed four cents apiece in Germany, but are not stamped.

THE publication of admission to church membership is a new feature of journalism.

A THEATRE, a hospital and a church all in one large building is the latest Omaha idea.

A YEARLY license fee of five dollars is to be required of all who carry fire-arms in England.

OLIVE LOGAN lectures authoress, actress reformer all were in Chicago on Thursday.

THE Dubuque *Herald* estimates the damage done in that city by the recent freshet at $15,000.

WESTON, the walker, proposes to fail again, this time in walking 100 miles in 22½ hours.

CANADA issued her new fractional currency last week. This week it has been counterfeited.

IN the Hungarian Empire they are about to celebrate the feast of the 1,000 years' Jubilee.

MISS KATE REIGNOLDS is very popular in Canada, which shows the good taste of the Canadians.

IN Illinois they occasionally hang the wrong man for horse stealing—they did it the other day.

MISS MORGAN, an English lady, has advanced to the degree of M. D. in the University of Zurich.

A CAPTIVE horse thief, in a New Haven jail, took laudanum last week but the stomach pump cheated the coffin.

THE Chicago White Stockins are to play in New Orleans on Sunday. The Cincinnati Red Stockings wouldn't.

EDWARD BRIGGS, who endeavored to feed an unruly horse in Manchester, Vt., last week, had a very creditable funeral.

LOUISVILLE has a haunted house. House haunting is not however so popular an amusement this year as house hunting.

ALICE CARY's many friends will hear with regret that she is so ill as to be obliged to suspend literary work for a time.

THE anchor with which Americus Vespucius touched bottom and discovered America is said to be on exhibition in Brussels.

MR. PLATE, of Cincinnati, ordered a man out of his shop one evening recently. The man had a knife, and Mr. Plate has been measured for a coffin-plate.

THERE seems to be scarcely a prominent newspaper in the country that is not down hard upon some other prominent journal for some reason or other.

AT Des Moines, Iowa, last Friday, Mrs. John Swift fell from a chair on which she was standing to hang clothes, and died in half an hour from the injuries received.

IN the township of Newbridge, Allegan county, Mich., Sunday last, Mrs. J. A. Rigby and Miss Peak were drowned in the Kalamazoo river by the capsizing of a boat.

A NEW ORLEANS lady lost or mislaid her baby while shopping recently. She thinks she must have left it in some dry goods store, and feels quite badly about it.

MISS CHICK, a young lady of Cincinnati, tipped over a kerosene lamp. Deceased was a member of the M. E. church, from which edifice the remains were consigned to the tomb.

OMLET TIMBER is the Boston name for eggs, which fact would not alone convince a stranger of the justice of Boston's claim to be the most aesthetic city in the universe.

THERE is arising in Philadelphia a regular scare caused by the spreading ravages of relapsing fever which disease has broken out in some of the better portions of the town.

F. BRET. HARTE, Mark Twain's only rival as a humorist, and one of the most feeling and original poets in the country, is chief clerk in the United States mint in San Francisco.

THE New York *Standard* would like to see Hon. Galusha A. Grow once again in a position of influence, and thinks he would make a very strong candidate for governor of Pennsylvania.

ON Friday morning a fire broke out on Vine Street Hill, Cincinnati, which destroyed seven dwellings and $30,000 worth of property. Twelve families were rendered homeless.

JOHN HAINES was killed by his cousin, Sylvester Haines, at Belleview, Calhoun county, Illinois, recently. The occasion was an old grudge. The murderer was committed to jail at Hardin.

CAPT. S. N. FREEMAN, Mayor of of Fernandina, Fla., was recently killed by a circular saw. He was standing upon a bench endeavoring to open a window, when he slipped and fell under the saw.

A FEW days ago, Samuel Laughlin, of Metropolis, Ill., tried in a fit of drunkenness to kill his wife with a knife. She picked up a spade and struck her husband a blow which caused his death.

THE colored cars in Baltimore are, it is said, inconveniently crowded, because most of the white folks believe other white folks won't ride in them, and hope on that account to find more room.

A MAINE Yankee has invented a $5 sewing machine, which is about as large as a four-bladed jack knife, and is self feeding and knits a perfect elastic seam. It looks like an apple-parer or a nutmeg grinder.

MISS VAN LEW, the Richmond postmistress, has been efficient in procuring attention and aid for the Richmond sufferers by the late disaster. In her case, a woman's right to do has been asserted in doing.

A MOTREAL POLICEMAN, the other day, arrested a boy for cruelty to frogs. He and his companion had placed a kettle of water on a fire and boused seven frogs in it to be boiled alive. The naughty boy was fined $2.

GEN. SHERMAN says he is pleased to hear that the people of New Haven rejoice at the appointment of Mrs. Mower as postmistress. He says: "Let them now help her in the discharge of her office and be patient until she masters it."

THE Terre Haute *Express* has "good authority for the statement that the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad will be completed and opened for business between the 1st and 15th of July. This event will be celebrated by a grand excursion."

A LITTLE boy was relating a story he had heard one day. His ideas became confused in some way; he could find no words to explain his meaning; at last he said: "Well, I know enough big words, but I don't know where to put them in."

CAPTAIN COMMERELL, of the British steamer Monarch, has written Secretary Robeson, in behalf of the Queen and the British navy, to express thanks and acknowledgments for the attention which their officers received while in this country.

PHILADELPHIA COUNCILS have decided that all the manufactories and hotels there shall purchase and use water meters. This is looked upon as a terrific "job," as no practically useful water meter is known and the profit to the Chief Engineer—or somebody else—will be enormous.

A MAN named Hartman, living in Baltimore, is accused of attacking and attempting to outrage the person of Mrs. Gearhees, a physician, who was retiring late at night from visiting a patient. Mrs. G. was so terribly bruised and exhausted by her fearful and effectual contest with the brute that she was unable to leave her bed, but identified the prisoner when he was brought before her.

THE Newark *Advertiser* says: Yesterday a cautious young man drove his team alongside of a car loaded with lumber standing on the railroad track at Somerville, and preparatory to loading his wagon tied his horses to an empty coal car that stood in front of them. In a few minutes, while he was busy about the wagon, a locomotive was backed up and the car to which the horses were tied hooked on. The car started and so did the horses—after it. But for the weakness of the harness, which fortunately broke, the noble steeds would probably have made the fastest time—either dead or alive—on record.

A MAINE Yankee has invented a $5 sewing machine, which is about as large as a four-bladed jack knife, and is self feeding and knits a perfect elastic seam. It looks like an apple-parer or a nutmeg grinder.

THE Baltimore *American* says: On Tuesday afternoon a panic, and which at one time threatened to result seriously, occurred in Public School No. 19, on Walsh street, near Lanvale. It originated as follows: A colored boy had visited the school for the purpose of handing to one of the teachers an umbrella, and in a mischievous moment he thrust his naked arm between the door and jamb. A little girl who was seated near the door caught a glimpse of the arm, and not being able to discern the balance of the boy's body, began screaming at the top of her voice. The other children in the room became frightened and rushed pell mell into another room. The appearance of about sixty affrighted children into this second room inoculated the other children with terror, and in an instant the little ones were leaping down the stairway and out of the windows. The teachers for the moment became powerless to prevent the children from rushing and jumping out of the windows, and many of the children did not cease running until they had reached their homes. Notwithstanding fully one hundred of the scholars leaped down the stairway and out of the windows, none of them were injured, save a few scratches and bruises.

AMONG the incidents of the Richmond disaster are many of an exceedingly remarkable character. A northern lady and gentleman, Miss Frothingham and her father, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who were viewing the surrounding country from the cupola of the building at the time of the sad event, were entirely cut off for two hours, and were kept in terror in their lofty prison, from which they could witness the movements of the excited crowd below, the display of dead and dying on the square, the endless scene of confusion, with the tolling of bells, wailing of women and children, without the remotest idea of the occasion of it all. In this predicament they remained, all escape being cut off by the falling of the staircase by which they had ascended, until, by breaking a skylight, they succeeded in reaching the open air, where they beheld, in all its horrors, the disaster that so nearly included them among its victims. Patrick Henry Aylett, one of the killed, was a prominent politician and editor, and during the heat of the gubernatorial contest which culminated in the nomination of John Letcher, he advocated the election of that gentleman with much vigor, provoking a challenge from O. Jennings Wise, editor of the *Enquirer*. The gauntlet was promptly accepted, and the fight, with pistols, took place, both parties conducting themselves with great coolness. Aylett's ball grazed Wise's ear, while Wise reserved his fire and afterwards discharged his pistol in the air. He was a grandson of Patrick Henry, and in eloquence and fire of intellect is said to have partaken somewhat of that of his great ancestor.

RECIPE TO MAKE A KISS.

From rosebuds yet unblown, whose vernal morn
Perfumes the dale, with confessions of a thorn,
The purest purple take, and steal from May
The pearls that gem the lawn when springs the day.

Crop the young violet from her scented bed,
And spoil the primrose of its velvet head;
With love's own odors charged, and steeped in joy,
The honeyed labor of the live empiry.
But search with care the aromatic work,
Lest danger in the sweet temptation lurk.
And mar the luscious toil—for should'st thou leave
One sting behind, 'twould all thy hopes deceive.
Into the fragrant grass let Zephyr fling
The newest, earliest blisters of the Spring;
The chirp of beauty's darting bird prepare,
And mix the murmurs of the turtle there.
Her smiles and graces Venus must infuse,
And in three embalm the whole with Paphian dews.
If the blest mixture daintily you'd sip,
From the fond perfected in thy sweetheart's lip.

The Cardiff Giant Outdone.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

A powerful skeleton remain has been unearthed in the vicinity of Mooresville, Morgan county. A correspondent from that place says:

"Supervisor Bray, in opening a new road, three miles southeast of this place, on the land of Mrs. Martha Leathers, unearthed a skeleton, the like of which was never seen before. It has, to a considerable extent, the appearance of a human being. It was found in almost a perfect state of preservation. I made an examination of the object discovered to-day. Standing upright it measures five feet and ten inches. The head is narrower and more depressed than the human skull.

There are two protuberances or horns coming out on each side, or rather at the top front, resembling at the base those of a buck sheep, but instead of a curl make a gradual curve backward. The capacity for the brain is not more than half as large as is common for man. The arms apparently resemble those of man, the greatest curiosity yet is the prolongation of the spinal column, forming a tail about a foot long, the end of which shows signs of decay. Probably in the living animal it might have extended to the ground, and, armed with a tuft of hair, have served as a defence against flies in warm weather. There is a bony excrescence on the front part of each knee as though it had been formed for walking on the ground, in case of necessity. The feet and hands are mostly decayed, so that I could not give a definite description of them. Since the discovery people are constantly going to see the curiosity. The sons of Mrs. Leathers refuse to let it be taken away. There is no pleasure in showing it. The most difficult part for naturalists to decide is to what race or species it belongs, as I have never seen or heard of anything of the kind before; it cannot be properly classed either with man or quadruped.

THE following are given in a recently published work on English surnames as specimens of the old Puritans in England about the year 1638. They are taken from a jury list in Sussex county, and cannot fail to cause a smile in our day: Faint-not Hewet, Seek-wisdom Wood, Redeemed Compton, Accepted Trevor, God-reward Smart, Make-peace Heaton, Be-courteous Cole, Repentance Airs, Return Spelman, Kill-sin Pimple, Fly-debate Roberts, Be-faithful Shiner, Hope-for Rendinge, Weep-not Billings, Elected Mitchell, Fight-the-good-fight-of-faith White, Stand-fast-on-high Stranger, Search-the-Scriptures Moreton, The-peace-of-God Knight.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

SATURDAY, May 7.—Court met at the usual hour. Sheriff Fleming in open Court acknowledged a number of deeds and made special returns in a number of cases.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

91 (O. L.) McMannis vs. A. V. R. R. Co. et al.
92 (O. L.) Trax vs. Same.
98 (O. L.) Leahy vs. Knobbs.
1 Meldrum et ux. vs. Mellon.
2 Kepple vs. McClurg.
3 Klonk et al. vs. Holdren et al.
5 Jacobs vs. Roedelheim & Offelder.
6 Semple, Reynolds & Co. vs. Rees & Co.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

SATURDAY, May 7.—Court met at the usual hour, Judge Stowe, presiding. No business of general interest was transacted.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

214. Stewart vs. Dickson.
166. McCafferty vs. Lanahan.
174. Hadwick vs. Hinds, et al.
175. Opperman vs. Hamler, Koegler & Co.
175. Dain vs. Dain.
178. Powell, for use, vs. Hamilton.
180. Domberger vs. Hufnagle.
181. McCrory & Wiggins vs. McCarthy.
182. Same vs. Dolan.
183. Mackey vs. Waugaman.
184. Dushane vs. McGrew.
185. Allegheny County, for use, vs. Thompson

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

SATURDAY, May 7.—Court met at the usual hour, Judge Sterrett presiding.

Henry Barton, convicted of larceny of a watch, the property of John W. Taylor, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of six cents and undergo an imprisonment of eleven months in the county workhouse.

The report of the viewers appointed by the Court to review and assess tax for cost of constructing the Fifth avenue and Forty-second street sewers were presented and confirmed.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Hollingshead et al. Burgess and Council of the borough of Temperanceville, convicted at the last term of Court of maintaining a nuisance, were sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

239. Commonwealth vs. Hugh Burns.
317. Commonwealth vs. Jas. Sweeney.
340. Commonwealth vs. Leonard Bruker.
310. Commonwealth vs. James Johnston, (two cases.)
308. Commonwealth vs. Wm. Merryman.
22. Commonwealth vs. James A. McFadden.
130. Commonwealth vs. James Ford.
153. Commonwealth vs. Pat. Dargon.
314. Commonwealth as. Pat. Garbin.
176. Commonwealth vs. Thomas Stanley.
190. Commonwealth vs. Peter Berris.
198. Commonwealth vs. James McKee.
240. Commonwealth vs. Robert Ramsey.
363. Commonwealth vs. Samuel Reed.
262. Commonwealth vs. W. F. Kaiser.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

315. Commonwealth vs. John Steine.
336. Commonwealth vs. Pat. Welsh et ux.
263. Commonwealth vs. Pat. Castelli.
199. Commonwealth vs. Peter Wilbert.
192. Commonwealth vs. Thomas Smith.
167. Commonwealth vs. John McClarran, (three cases.)

College Journal.—We have received the eighth number of this little organ of the Western University. It is an especially neat publication, and its contents are a credit to the editors. Every old member of the University should subscribe for it, whether he be a graduate or not, as it contains all the information there is to be had concerning the past as well as the present of our home college. We venture to suggest that a series of articles containing reminiscenses of old times at the University would be of interest; but as it is, our only regret before reading the *Journal* was that it was not larger.

The Tobacco Shop, corner East Lane and Lacock street, Allegheny, was entered Friday night by burglars who removed a pannel from the door and thus gained entrance. They carried off several boxes of cigars which were subsequently found secreted under a board pile in the vicinity. No clue.

Andrew Stark and Louis Purkey, two painters, had a quarrel Saturday while painting a house on Ninth street. Subsequently Purkey was held to bail for a hearing by Alderman McMasters on an information for surety of the peace, Stark prosecuting.

PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY.

This is the only infallible remedy known to science for that unsightly disease of the secretions known as Comedone's Black Worms on the nose and face. It also cures those disfiguring diseases, Acne and Sycosis, Red, White and Mattreated Pimples on any part of the body. It leaves the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) sts.

THE WEAR AND TEAR OF BUSINESS LIFE.

The cares and labors of business life are apt to tell severely upon the health and constitution of the ardent, energetic business man, and when the need of some sustaining agent is felt, stimulants that cause only a temporary exhileration, and leave the system in a state of partial collapse when their first effects has passed off, are too often resorted to. As certainly as fire leaves behind it a residuum of ashes, the use of the adulterated liquors of commerce produces premature exhaustion and decay. Touch them not. Tone and regulate the overtaxed vital machinery with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. In that wholesome elixir, the alcoholic element, which is the purest derivable from any source, is tempered by the choicest tonic, aperient, anti-bilious and anti-febrile vegetable extracts and juices. To strengthen, recruit, solace and purify the system is the mission of the great vegetable specific. When the stomach is in a healthy state, the bile flows regularly, the bowels perform their office properly, and the telegraphic fibres of the nervous system are in perfect working order, an enormous amount of labor can be borne without risk or inconvenience, and the direct effect of the Bitters is to promote this vigorous condition of the functions upon which the nourishment of the body, and its power of endurance mainly depend. The great tonic and alterative is, therefore, emphatically recommended for its remarkable strengthening properties, to all upon whom the responsibilities of life press heavily, and who feel like fainting under the burthen. A lively appetite, a splendid digestion, elastic spirits, and a marvellous ability to withstand fatigue, are among the blessings justly ascribed to the renovating operation of this palatable and powerful cordial, indeed there is nothing in the materia medica that can be compared with it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

STATEMENT OF THE
Real Estate
SAVINGS BANK,
APRIL 30th, 1870.

ASSETS

Bonds and Mortgages (first liens on Real Estate)	$562,802 50	
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at par	25,000 00	
Other Securities	2,000 00	
Office Furniture	263 60	
Cash	72,252 92	
Total		$668,819 02

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors	$611,267 74	
Due Depositors, interest, May 1st, 1870	15,235 15	
Contingent Fund	12,316 13	
		$668,819 02

The above is a true statement.
J. S. GARRIEL, Treasurer.

The undersigned Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the Bank, the Bonds, Mortgages and Securities, and counted the Cash, and find the foregoing Statement correct.
WM. H. SMITH,
R. CHILDS,
NICHOLAS VOEGTLY, Jr. } Committee.

President—ISAAC JONES.
Vice President—WM. H. SMITH.
Accountant—R. C. PARKE.
Solicitor—E. BRADFORD TODD.
TRUSTEES:
Hon. Thos. M. Howe, R. G. Hussey,
Isaac Jones, Jacob Painter,
D. W. C. Bidwell, Nicholas Voegtly,
Harvey Childs, Wm. H. Smith.
Hon. J. K. Moorhead,

Interest allowed on Deposits at 6 per cent. per annum, payable to Depositors in May and November which, if not drawn, will be added to the principal and compounded.

Open for deposits from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily, and every Saturday evening from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

OFFICE
63 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
my4:w43

PEARL COAL.
Schnabel & Walker,
MINERS, SHIPPERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
COAL, NUT COAL & SLACK,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PEARL COAL WORKS, near Pittsburgh, on Pan Handle Railroad.
Office and Yard: Corner Sandusky St. and West Penn R. R.,
my6:w55 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

"HILL & ADAM'S SEWER PIPE CO."
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
my7:w61

THE CHEAPEST PLACE in the City TO BUY WATCHES,
IS AT
Wattles & Sheafer's,
101 Fifth Avenue.
A large stock of AMERICAN and IMPORTED WATCHES just received and for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. my7

KING WASHER.
This machine has taken the entire market in New York, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, and is guaranteed
A Perfect and Easily Working Machine.
W. W. KNOX, Sole Agent,
daw 137 LIBERTY STREET.

GARDEN PLANT AND Flower Trellises!
The handsomest, neatest, cheapest garden ornament. Over 20 designs.
W. W. KNOX,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.
137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GARDEN VASES.
Garden Ornaments, Lawn Rakes, Lawn Scythes, Lawn Mowers, etc., etc.
W. W. KNOX.
137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LAND PLASTER, GUANO, AND our celebrated AMMONIATE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Always in store.
W. W. KNOX.
daw 137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTRACTIVE
A
WILLIAM
Nos. 180 and 182 Feder
LATEST NOVELTIES IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
Sundowns,
Ribbons and Flowers,
AT
SEMPLE'S.
INFANTS' ROBES,
EMBROIDERED EDGINGS and INSERTINGS,
INFANTS' WAISTS,
LACE COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
CORSETS,
LACE EDGINGS and INSERTINGS.
At Popular Prices,
AT
SEMPLE'S.
PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS,
RAIN UMBRELLAS, at very low prices,
AT
SEMPLE'S.
CHIGNONS, HAIR SWITCHES,
KID AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
LISLE SHIRT FRONTS,
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c.
A Complete Stock
AT
WM. SEMPLES,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NOTICE!
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Third Arrival of Spring
DRY GOODS.
Bell & Moorhouse,
21 FIFTH AVENUE,
Are Offering Great Bargains in
Dress Goods,
Silks, Shawls,
Linens, Piques
and Chintzes.
READ THE PRICES
AT
James Hoag, Jr's,
174 Federal St., Allegheny.

At 10 cents, 50 patterns Wall Papers, bright colors, good at the price.
At 12 1-2c., Heavy Bright Buff Wall Papers, a bargain.
At 15 cents, Fine White Papers.
At 25 cents, yard-wide White and Buff Holland for Window Shades, good at the price.
Fine Oil Cloth Window Shades at low prices.
Yard Wide Floor Cloth, bright colors, 45 cents.
Wide Oil Cloth, cut to fit halls, rooms, &c.
Elegant Gold and Hand Made Wall Paper, at low prices.
JAMES HOAG, Jr.,
No. 174
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AT EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIR FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
Men's Heavy British Cotton Socks.
AT 25 CENTS.
Men's Heavy French Cotton Socks.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
Morganstern & Co's,
SUCCESSOR TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh27
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
Extensive and choice assortments at
Prices Unknown Since 1861.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN.
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
ja27:w50.
STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
apl2:w31 133 SECOND AVENUE.
CHARLES P. STRIGHT,
Carpenter and Builder,
Will promptly attend to all kinds of jobbing work. Oil and water tanks made to order. No. 17 North avenue, corner Webster street, Allegheny, Pa.
ap26:w31

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E PRICES,
T
SEMPLE'S,
al Street, Allegheny City.
BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS
AT
SEMPLE'S.
At 12 1-2c., NEW STYLES SPRING DELAINES.
At 25c., DOUBLE WARP POPLINS, very cheap.
At 37 1-2c., BLACK ALPACCA POPLINS, extra good.
At 6 1-4c., GOOD CALICOS.
At 10c., LIGHT AND DARK CALICOS.
At 31c., SMALL CRIB QUILTS.
At 50c., HONEY COMB CRIB QUILTS.
At 12 1-2c., GRAY KENTUCKY JEANS.
CASSIMERES AND JEANS,
Cottonades and Linen Drills,
VERY CHEAP

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,

AND

COUPONS

Bought at Highest Price.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.

mh9

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 7, 1870.

Cotton movement for the week important. Receipts at all ports large, 59,836 bales; ex ports, 36,275 bales. It is now believed that the crop will exceed 3,000,000 bales, and it is estimated that the new plantings are on the basis of 44,00,000. This week has been an important one also on the stock exchange. Prices sharply advanced, and the rise in two weeks on leading shares is 3 to 9¾c per cent. The general tone of the city is full of hopefulness. In all departments of dry goods, $1,433,476; general merchandize, $4,788,881.

The bank statement is favorable. Loans, $275,246,471; increase, $5,742,300. Specie, $16,486,990; increase, $2,681,400. Circulation, $33,444,641; decrease, $61,952. Deposits, $217,362,218; increase, $4,572,988. Legal tenders, $56,109,922; increase, $1,164,057.

Money easy at 3@5 per cent. on call. Sterling quiet at 9 4/8@9¾. Gold heavy; opened at 113, fluctuated, and closed at 112¾@112¾. Carrying rates 2@5 per cent. Clearances, $34,000,000. Exports for the week, $6,981,534.

Government bonds quiet and steady. Sixes of '62 Coupons of '81, 116¼@116¾; '62, 111¾@111¾; '64 110¾@110¾; '65, 110¾@111; do new, 112¾@113; 67, 113⅝@113⅞; '68, 110¾@111; 5-20's, 109-16@109¾; 10-40's, 107¾@107¾; Currency, 6s, 112¾@112¾.

State bonds weak. Missouris, 92¾; old Tennessees, 80¾; new Tennessees, 55¾; old Virginias, 59¾; new Virginias, 60; old North Carolinas, 47; new North Carolinas, 23¾; Louisiana Levee 6s, 22¾.

Stocks strong and advancing until about three o'clock; fell off about ½ per cent. in the afternoon, but closed strong. Business of the day quite large. Rock Island and Lake Shore were the great features.

Canton, 71; Cumberland, 45; Western Union, 83¾; Quicksilver, 39¾; Mariposa preferred, 18¾; Hartford & Erie, 6¾; Adams Express, 64½; Wells & Fargo, 17¾; American, 63; United States, 44½; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 98½; Reading, 94¾; Erie, 23; Erie preferred, 47; Harlem, 144½; Reading, 102¾; Michigan Central, 124; Lake Shore, 108¾; Illinois Central, 130; Pittsburgh, 105¾; Northwestern, 81¾; Northwestern preferred, 91¾; Rock Island, 123½; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 66; St. Paul preferred, 82; Wabash, 55¾; Wabash preferred, 84; Fort Wayne, 94⅞; Terre Haute, 39; Terre Haute preferred, 68; Chicago & Alton, 114; Chicago & Alton preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 38; Cincinnati, Cleveland & Columbus, 79; St. Joe preferred, 110¾; Iron Mountain, 44¾; Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central, 19¾; Dubuque, 108.

Copper prices at Boston: Copper Falls, 8; Franklin, 8; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 185.

Sub-Treasury balances: Coin, $77,080,647; currency, $16,497; general balance, $86,642,575.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 7, 1870.

The general markets present but little that is new or important; notwithstanding there is some complaint being made in regard to dull times, yet after all, we believe that business generally is about as brisk as it usually is at this season of the year. While the demand for most of the leading staple articles is mainly consumptive, and is restricted almost wholly to supplying the immediate wants of the local trade, there is, notwithstanding, a very fair volume of business in the aggregate. We have but few round lot operations to report; which may be attributed in part to an almost total absence of anything like speculation, and while some articles, the most prominent of which is the hog product, have appreciated considerably in value within a comparatively short time, the general tendency in this respect is hardly is strong as it was a week ago. Flour is firm and wheat is higher, but it is not likely that there will be much of an advance, unless the wheat crop should be injured by frost; the advices from nearly every quarter are favorable and there is every indication that the yield this year will be equal to that of 1869. The grocery trade continues fairly active, and it seems a little strange that while coffee has advanced with gold, sugars, as yet, have undergone no change, and prices are about the same now with gold at 114 to 115, that there were with gold at 141 to 142. The secret of this, however, seems to lie in the fact that the stocks are large, unusually so, and large holders are anxious to realize.

ASHES—Firmer but not quotably higher. Common Soda Ash 4; refined do, 4¾; Pearls, 9 @9½; Pots, 7¾.

APPLES—The season for green appies is rapidly coming to a close. We continue to quote at $4@5 per bbl.

BUTTER—Market continues very dull, and prices are weak and drooping. The peddlers and farmers are now bringing in nearly enough to supply the retail trade, and, as might be expected, commission butter is not wanted. We now quote prime to choice at 28@28 cts.

BEANS—Continue very dull though prices are nominally unchanged, $1.50@2 per bushel, as to quality.

BROOMS—Store prices: Fancy, $5.50; No. 1, $4¾; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $3½; Common, $2½@3.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer and higher, and we now quote standard brands at 24 cts.

CORNMEAL—The demand is light but prices remain unchanged, at 95@$1 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Season about over and market almost bare.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville cement at $3 @3¼ per bbl.

CHEESE—Sales of new Ohio Factory at 15@ 16; New York Dairy at 16½@17; and New York Goshen at 18.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is rather better but prices remain unchanged. Apples 6@7 cts; Peaches, 7@7½ for quarters, and 8@9 for halves; pared, 16@18. Blackberries, 12@13; pitted Cherries, 25@28.

EGGS—There is no improvement to note in the demand and no change to make in quotations, 14@15—most of the sales at the inside figure.

FEATHERS—Live geese feathers are quoted at 85@90, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—The market is firm but devoid of excitement, and there is no material improvement to note in the demand, though at the same time holders appear stiff and not very anxious to sell. We continue to quote at $5@5¼ for spring; $5.50@6 for winter, and $7@7.50 for family brands.

GRAIN—There is a steady milling demand for wheat, though, notwithstanding, the offerings continue light, there is no change to make in quotations, $1.15@1.20 for Red and $1.22@1.30 for white. Corn is firmer under the influence of an advance in the east, but the demand is limited to small lots at 70@72 cts, and prices unchanged—81 to 85 for ear and 88 to 90 for shelled. Oats dull but unchanged—the arrivals appear to be falling off somewhat. We continue to quote at 47 to 48 in first hands, buyers furnishing sacks; 50 on wharf and track and 5 2to 53 in store. Rye is still quoted at 95 to $1, cash and time, and prime spring barley at 85 to 90.

HAY—Baled is very dull and may be fairly quoted at $14 to 18, for fair to strictly prime timothy.

HOMINY—Market almost bare, but there is little or no inquiry for it; $@6¾ per bbl.

LIME—Is steady but unchanged. Eastern, $1.75; Cleveland, $2.25.

LARD OIL—F. Sellers & Co. report extra No. 1, at $1.20, and No. 2, at 87@88.

PROVISIONS—Market firm, and demand good but prices are without quotable change. Plain Sugar Cured Hams, 19@19¼; Canvassed do, 19¾@19¾; Plain Shoulders, 13¼@13¾; Sugar Cured do, 14¾@14¾; Ribbed Sides, 16¾@17; Clear do, 17¾@17¾; Lard, in tierces, 17, in buckets, 18, and caddys, 19¼@19¾. Mess Pork $20@20¾. Dried Beef, 19¾@20.

POTATOES—Continue dull and holders are more anxious to realize. We now quote at 35 to 40 on wharf and strack and 40 to 45 in store, as to quality.

PEA NUTS—Dull; prime Tennessee still quoted at 8@9 cts.

SEEDS—There is little or nothing doing in either Timothy or Cloverseed as the season is about over. Flaxseed, $2.15 bid—a round lot would probably bring $2.20.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, May 7, 1870.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

The oil market has been unusually firm this week, and prices have still further advanced compared with last week, though the sales continue light. There has been considerable inquiry all the week for refined, particularly for the early months, and the demand is legitimate, coming as it does from exporters who want the oil for export, but the prices offered are not satisfactory, and, consequently, sellers are few in number. The same difficulties in the trade here that have existed all the year, still continue, one of the most serious of which is the high price of crude, as compared with refined, and until this and other obstacles now in the way, are overcome, there is not much prospect of any immediate improvement. The refining business, proper, is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and has been so for some time past. And the whole trouble lies in the high price of freights, as compared with other rival points. There are other causes, of course, but this is the principal one, and it is from this that the others emanate, and it cannot be expected that the oil trade will prosper here so long as it is hedged in on every side as it is at present. It is hard to believe that the railroads centering here would do anything to prostrate so important an interest, but this is the effect of the policy pursued by them for some time past.

Receipts crude this week, 21,450 bbls; last week, 25,683; January 1st to date, 322,017; same time last year 222,455. Exports of refined this week, 15,647; last week, 17,519; from January 1st to date, 156,643; same time last year, 119,877. Sales this week, 21,500 bbls crude; 6,500 bbls refined; last week, 24,900 bbls crude; 17,500 bbls refined.

CRUDE.

Market hardly as strong, compared with yesterday, but prices are unchanged. Spot or seller, May quoted at 12¾, and seller June may be quoted at 12¾@13. There were several car loads sold at 12¾c. Buyer all year nominal at 14¾@14¾.

REFINED.

Market firm but unchanged, with the exception of May which is quarter higher, compared with the opening price this morning. Sales 2,000 May at 28, 2,000 June at 28 and 2,500, same month and price. The inquiry is mainly for the early months, and for May and July, and this afternoon they were all quoted at 28, which is something unusual. July to December inclusive at 28¼@28¾, and August to December at 29.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Fisher Bro 883, on account same; A B Mills 83, on account W Bartle; Penn Oil Works 640, on account Jas Wilkins; J Gallagher 80, on account T King; E L Prindle 80, on account J B Barbour; Citizens Oil Works 80, on account O S Goldrick.

Total ..... 1,926 bbls

OIL SHIPPED BY P. R. R. AND A. V. R. OIL LINE.

J. W. Alexander, 3,877 gallons to Rostwick & Telford, N. Y.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co., 434 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., 212 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Phil'a.

Brown & Wagner, 90 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phil'a.

H. Koehler & Co., 100 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phil'a.

Total ..... 706 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Cotton firmer; sales 2,300 bales at 23c for middling uplands. Flour, receipts 21,235 bbls; market a shade better and in fair demand for export and home use; sales 9,700 bbls at $4.85@5.00 for superfine State and western; $5.10@5.50 for extra western, $5.15@5.25 for extra round hoop Ohio, $5.60@6.50 for white wheat extra, $5.50@6.00 for extra St. Louis, $6.10@6.25 for good to choice do, including Genesee Valley; $6.30@ 6.50 for low grades of extra State and western, for export, at $5.10@5.25. Rye flour firm; sales of 200 bbls at $4.20@5.00. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Whisky a shade stronger; sales 600 bbls at $1.06@1.06½ free—latter extreme. Wheat—receipts 21,231 bushels, and market 1c lower and in fair demand; sales of 30,000 bush at $1.31@1.32 for No. 2 spring, $1.28 for No. 1 spring, $1.30@1.32½ for winter red, amber western, $1.33@1.34 for white Michigan. Also, sales of 20,000 bush No. 1 spring, to arrive by canal, at $1.25. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and entirely nominal. Highwines without material change. Mess Pork nominal at $23.75. Lard quiet at 16¼@16¾c. Mess ordinary $28.50. Sweet Pickled Hams 15@16¾c. Meats quiet but firm at 11¾c for dry salted shoulders, 14½c for rough sides, 15c for short ribs and 15¾@ 15¾c for short clear middles loose. Receipts—3,470 bbls flour, 45,000 bush wheat, 66,300 bush corn, 45,480 bush oats, 22,000 bush rye, 31,166 bush barley and 3,467 hogs. Shipments—8,152 bbls flour, 85,041 bush wheat, 53,658 bush corn, 30,500 bush oats, 11,357 bush rye, 1,750 bush barley and 5,323 hogs.

Cattle quiet and steady at $5.12½@8.25 for light stockers to extra prime shipping beeves. Hogs active and firm at, $8.60@9.12½ for common to extra.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—Tobacco strong and unchanged. Cotton dull at 21c. Hemp firm at $1.20@1.55 for undressed. Flour firm and good demand at $4.85@5.00 for fall super, $4.75 for XX, $5.00@5.50 for XXX, $6.25@6.50 for choice to fancy. Wheat firm; No 2 spring 85c, do red fall $1.12½, choice to fancy $1.20@1.40. Corn higher at 65@66c for mixed yellow $1.10@ 1.16, choice to fancy white $1.18@1.20. Oats higher at 62@64c. Rye firm at $1.03. Groceries steady and unchanged. Provisions firm at the office of Samuel Harper, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

A. BURROCK,
U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger.

my3:w2t

NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration to the estate of THOMAS FINLEY, late of Collins township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to

CATHARINE FINLEY, Admin'x,
or W. C. Aughinbaugh, Attorney, 87 Fourth and Street, Pittsburgh.
Apr1 30, 1870

my7:w2w

AUCTION.

BUILDING LOTS,

AND

House and Lot,

ON

SHERMAN & STOCKTON AVENUES.

TRUSTEE SALE.

On MONDAY, May 9th, at 10 o'clock, there will be sold on the premises, by an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, one lot situated on the corner of Stockton and Sherman avenues in First ward, Allegheny, 27 by 120 feet, on which is erected a two story Brick Dwelling of 12 rooms in good habitable condition. Also the adjoining vacant lot on Stockton avenue 27 by 120 feet. Also, one lot corner of Sherman avenue and Water street, 20 by 56 feet, and the four adjoining lots on Sherman avenue, each 25 by 56 feet. The Park improvements render these lots desirable for private residences.

TERMS—One-third cash; balance in two yearly payments.

ap12:26:my4 A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

Chartiers Cemetery.

PUBLIC SALES

OF

BURIAL LOTS.

On the Cemetery Grounds, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. on SATURDAY, and continuing April 30th, 1870, SATURDAY, May 7th, 1870, SATURDAY, May 14th, 1870.

Chartiers Cemetery is situated on the Temperanceville and Mansfield Plank Road, about 3 miles from the River and one-quarter of a mile from Cemetery Station, PanHandle Railroad.

The grounds having been carefully plotted into sections and ranges, the managers can offer the most eligible lots at prices to suit the purses of all, and much below the prices now current in the city cemeteries. All who have not yet purchased a Family Burial Lot are particularly directed to these sales, and urged to come at once and make selection of a lot while the prices are so low.

Visitors from the cities and boroughs can reach the Cemetery by taking the Accommodation Train, leaving the Union Depot at 11-25 A. M.; leaving Birmingham Station at 11-35 A. M.; leaving Temperanceville Station at 11-40 A. M., and get off the train at Cemetery Station. Trains return in the afternoon at 2-30 and 5-30 P. M.

BEAUTIFUL LOTS ON BUTLER

STREET and ST. MARY'S AVENUE, in 17th ward, Lawrenceville, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 7th, at 3 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, in 17th ward, (Lawrenceville) near the Cemetery, on the corner of Butler street and St. Mary's avenue, or 45th street, the following handsomely situated and very valuable Lots:

1 Lot 25 feet front on Butler street and 153 feet in depth, along 45th street, to a 20 feet alley.

3 adjoining lots, each 25 feet front on Butler street, and 153 feet in depth to a 20 feet alley.

Also, that large lot in immediate rear of above, being 45 feet 6 inches front on St. Mary's avenue and 142 feet in depth to a 15 feet alley, the lot being 68 feet in width at rear. There is a small brick house on the lot.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

my7 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

RIVER NEWS.

Our rivers are again rising under the influence of the recent rains, and yesterday at 2 P. M. the Monongahela marks indicated five feet ten inches. Weather cloudy and cool with frequent showers.

The Kate Putnam, from Nashville, and the Glendale, from St. Louis, constitute the arrivals. The Glendale laid at Wheeling nearly three days putting off iron ore, and this accounts for the unusual-time she was out from Cincinnati.

The Granite State departed for Cincinnati at an early hour on Saturday morning.

The St. Charles, en route from Cincinnati, ran aground at Gibson House, about 11 o'clock Saturday night, and she was still sticking there at 2 P. M. yesterday.

The Belle departed for Brownsville and Geneva on Saturday evening, and she will leave the Monongahela wharf every other day hereafter at 6 P. M. She is a staunch and reliable boat, and Capt. S. P. Smith is well and favorably known along the Monongahela valley.

The Collier is announced for St. Louis forthwith. She has just received another new barge from the ship yard up the Monongahela. The Arlington is due here from Cincinnati to-day and will return as usual to-morrow at noon.

The Camelia and Savanna, the letter en route for this port, and the former for Nashville, were at Cincinnati on Friday.

A tow boat, supposed to be the Ironsides, passed Cairo on Friday night, and the Argosy, from St. Louis, was at Louisville the same day.

The Leonidas and Glasgow were both loading at Cincinnati for New Orleans on Saturday last.

The Julia is due here from Zanesville to-day.

A newspaper correspondent of a St. Louis paper says: "There was a time in the year when it cost more to ship a barrel of flour by boat to New Orleans than to ship it to Boston by railroad. The remedy suggested is regular lines of boats, and less expensive boats for freighting purposes. Too much is spent on our steamboats for useless ornamentation. A boat costing $40,000 may have a capacity for business equal to another that will cost $65,000. The farmer must pay fifty per cent. more for his freight to the one than the other. The wages paid for service on boats are too high. There is no reason for paying pilots from $300 to $500 per month, and deck hands from $50 to $60 per month.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: Three passengers and several of the crew of the illfated Maggie Hays, among them the first engineer, are about to bring suit in the Superior Court of this city against Captains Rees and Coursin, of Pittsburgh, who were the owners of that steamer, to recover for the loss of their personal effects. The total amount of the damages they claim is about $7,000. The point to be set up is that their property was lost through carelessness of the officers of the boat.

The Grand Tower will enter the St. Louis and Memphis trade in place of the City of Cairo, Wednesday, which will be placed in the Vicksburg trade, ousting the Mary E. as such, which will then be kept as a reserve boat for contingent purposes. The Forsyth's crew will run the City of Cairo, and the crew of the latter will go to the home to conduct the Grand Tower to fame and fortune.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The seizure of steamboats by deck hands for small sums is frequent of late. The case of the Mary E. such seizure was tested yesterday, in the United States District court, in the case of John Field vs. the Sam J. Hale, an action for $17 50 wages. A decision was given in favor of complainant, but the case will be carried to the Circuit Court.

The Davenport *Gazette* says the little steamer Phil Sheridan, on a pleasure trip up Rock river, on Sunday, knocked her cylinder head out. The engineer was struck on the leg by the flying wreck, and one or two deck hands were slightly scalded by the escaping steam.

R. J. Luckland is the name selected for Capt. A. Conkle's new steamer intended for the Cumberland and Red river trade. She will be ready for business by the 1st of June.

The steamer Commercial has been purchased by Capt. Les. Ware, of the Lewellin, and will be placed in the Evansville and Memphis trade.

The Des Arc is on the dry dock at Nashville. She struck a snag between Augusta and Jacksonport, and broke eighteen of her timbers.

A report was current in New Orleans on Tuesday that Capt. Cannon had sold his interest in the Ida Reese to Capt. M. Jourdan.

The receipts of cotton at Galveston up to May 1st exceed the estimates of many for the whole year, being 301,278 bales.

It is believed that the railroad bridge over the Ohio at Parkersburg, will be ready for use this year.

Major John D. Adams has purchased the machinery of the wrecked steamer Only Chance.

The Ida Reese and Black Cloud were both at Galveston, Tuesday, loading for the Upper Trinity.

The St. Marys, from St. Louis, left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Saturday morning.

The Fred Karbe has retired for the present from the Tennessee river trade.

The Will S. Hays is up the Cumberland with Dan Rice's Circus.

LEGAL.

Orphans' Court Sale.

Estate of JOSEPH GWINNER, late of the township of Burrell, county of Indiana, State of Pennsylvania.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of [illegible] county, there will be exposed to public sale on the premises

ON TUESDAY, THE 7th DAY OF JUNE, 1870,

all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Joseph Gwinner, dec'd, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The one undivided third part of a certain piece or parcel of land situate in Burrell township, said county, adjoining lands of David Grant and Wm. Mather, with a two-story frame dwelling house, 50 feet by 26, a stable and other outbuildings thereon erected, containing 4 acres, be the same more or less.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

Sale to be conducted by

JOHN BRUCE & WM. MAHER.

Administrators of said deceased.

my7:w80:d4T WM. R. BLACK, Clerk

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of ROBERT W. HODGENS and ALEXANDER M. HODGENS, bankrupts.

Western District of Pennsylvania.

A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Robert W. Hodgens and Alexander M. Hodgens, of the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Samuel Harper, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.

A. BURROCK,
U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Dr. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for Diseases of the Liver or to act as a Gentle Purgative.

All of these three Medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long position before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has made through a period of more than fifteen years, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and the most obstinate skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be relied with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will persevingly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in this supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this Medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physician, they may still be cured. No medical skill can cure consumption, even in advanced stages, when the lungs are very sadly diseased and to some extent destroyed, a cure may be effected by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

Also, in Scrofulous Diseases, these medicines are equally efficient. Dr. Schenck has photographs of hundreds of persons who have been nearly covered with running sores and now all healed up. This shows their wonderful properties, when fully able to heal cavities in the lungs.

In the treatment of Consumption it is of the utmost importance to give your food and a healthy tone to the system. Hence it is necessary to strengthen the appetite and thus improve the digestive function. Proper nourishment is required together with such means as will make the food easily digestible. The articles most suitable for the diet of Consumptive patients are designated in Dr. Schenck's pamphlet, which are distributed gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritous articles are to be preferred, but the digestive organs must be strengthened in order to make either food or medicine serviceable. This requirement is met by the seaweed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designated.

When the digestive powers are put in good order, the food has its proper effect; the system of the patient is invigorated and the lungs begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of Pulmonic Syrup will effect the cure.

Pulmonic Consumption is almost always complicated with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are intended to remove obstructions from the Liver and restore its healthy action. They have all the effect which is ascribed to calomel or "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle of mercury, mineral or poison. Pills cure the most obstinate costiveness, sick headache, piles, billious affections, and all other diseases arising from a torpid Liver or impure condition of the Liver. One box of these pills will prove the efficacy of this medicine.

Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are invaluable auxiliary medicines. They regulate the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of Consumption, where the lungs were nearly destroyed and all symptoms according to the judgment of the physician indicated a speedy death. The lives of patients in this condition are actually known to have been preserved for months by the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac contains a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment and general directions. It can be had gratis, and may be had gratis, or sent, by mail by addressing his General Office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

de7:d&wAT

DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, involuntary emissions, confusion of ideas, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons afflicted with this terrible disease, or any of the constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, skill and long practice, sent out the most perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and reliable. Medicines sent to all parts. Immediate assistance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms, also laboratory and chemical apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and a staff of able assistants. Thirteen years constant practice in the United States and Canadas.

Dr. Whittier's Medical Pamphlet, sent free to those in need of it. Address, DR. WHITTIER, No. 4 Sandusky street, Allegheny City, Pa.

Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for TWO STAMPS.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED! Just Published in a sealed envelope. Price six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Emissions, Sexual Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c., &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS." Sent by mail, seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by CHAS. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, P. O. Box 4586, New York. Post Office Box 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's Marriage Guide, price $1.25. Sold by druggists.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any injurious poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had 30 years unrivalled reputation to uphold its integrity. Sold by Perfect, Hall & Co., and Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at 16 Bond street, N. Y.

OILS.

Tack Brothers,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Petroleum and its Products.

Pittsburgh Office—DALZELL'S BUILDING, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street.

Philadelphia Office—137 WALNUT STREET.

apl:w80

WARING & KING,

Comulsion Merchants and Brokers in

Petroleum and its Products,

DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY.

Philadelphia Address,

WARING, KING & CO.,

apl2 109 WALNUT STREET

ECLIPSE

PETROLEUM REFINERY.

Herbert W. C. Tweddle,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

ECLIPSE RAILROAD AXLE OIL,
Stands great heat and cold—change remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special oil for tropical climates, or hot weather.
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE MACHINE SHOP.
Will cut screws.
SAW MILLS AND PLANING MILL OILS,
Adapted for high speed.
SPERM OIL, SPECKLED HEAD-LIGHT OIL,
OIL TANNERS' STUF BENZOLE,
FINE and FINISHING GASOLINE,
OIL, HARDNESS OIL, PARAFFINE,
ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost colorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use upon many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 171 WOOD STREET, Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

GLASS, QUEENSWARE &c.

100 WOOD STREET.

QUEENSWARE,

FINE FRENCH,

China and Glass,

SILVER PLATED GOODS, DINNER AND TEA SETS, TEA TRAYS AND CUTLERY.

The best imported WHITE STONE WARE and COMMON GOODS at low prices.

R. E. BREED & CO.,

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REYNOLDS STEEN & CO.,

124 Wood Street

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH, CHINA, FINE CUT GLASS AND

Queensware.

☞ The largest assortment at New York prices.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HENRY HIGBY. ALBERT HIGBY. ROBT. M. CUST.

HIGBY, CUST & CO.,

No. 189 Liberty St.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.

The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods. apl:v43

PAINTING, GRAINING, &c.

JOHN T. GRAY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

GRAINER AND GLAZIER,

No. 54 NINTH STREET,

Ja20:t27 (Late Hand street.) Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARCHITECT.

T. D. EVANS,

ARCHITECT,

No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE. Plans and specifications prepared with care for all kinds of buildings.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

THE FLEET STEAMER

BELLE,

J. P. SMITH, Commander.
J. W. SCOTT, Clerk.

Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

LEAVES DAILY AT 3 P. M.

Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at Wharf boat, at foot of Grant street.

my9 SAMUEL PATTERSON, Agent.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI

FOR ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK, DUBUQUE AND ST. PAUL.—The fine passenger steamer

SAVANNA, Capt. ROGERS.

Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, May 14th.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

my9 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

SHIPPERS' BARGE LINE—FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

COLLIER AND BARGES.

JAS. SHEDDEN, Master.
CHAS. MATTHEWS, Clerk, will leave as above on THIS DAY, May 9th, at 4 P. M

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 7.—The *Journal Officiel* announces that the issues of the "Avenier National Siecle" and "Revell" were seized because of publications therein of false proclamations signed by Louis Bonaparte.

The issue of the "Revell" was again seized to-day, on account of the violation of the press law.

Arrests for complicity in the plot to assassinate the Emperor continue. Six members of the International Society of Workmen were apprehended at St. Etienn to-day.

Rumors of an outbreak at Lyons yesterday have not been confirmed.

The radical journals of this city strongly advise the people to be calm and quiet to-morrow.

The "Gaulois" says the Empress caused masses to be said in the Paris churches for the success of the plebiscite to-morrow.

M. Lemaire, who gave a recent public meeting, urged the empowerment of the Emperor, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs.

PARIS, May 8—NOON.—The Prefet of Police issued this morning the following proclamation:

Rumors alarming for the public peace are circulated in several parts of the Capital and disorders are predicted as sure to follow the counting of the votes. The Prefet of Police therefore deems it his duty to warn citizens that the most efficacious measures have been taken to repress with energy and promptitude every attempt at sedition. The Prefet has also no doubt citizens will be kept from places where criminal attempts may be made, and thus aid those specially charged with assuring respect for person and property.

Six P. M.—The voting on the plebiscitum is completed, and the counting has commenced. Great military precautions were taken and the city was quiet all day. Dispatches from correspondents report the result. The semi-official journals anticipate a disturbance to-night or to-morrow, but nothing has occurred up to the present hour to confirm the fears.

All the election commissioners are assembled at the palaces of meeting and will remain all night to receive the returns from the provinces.

The polls were opened in the barracks, and nearly all the soldiers in and around the city cast their votes, but no civilian was admitted to witness the voting.

The police remain unremitting in their search for parties implicated in the alleged conspiracy. Many arrests were made to-day.

M. Lassagny has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of two thousand francs for making violent speeches at political meetings. Many persons receive similar sentences for inflamatory speeches in the provinces, where many journals were seized and condemned to heavy penalties. A large number of arrests have been made in the departments.

Gustave Flourens is still in London.

H. P. E. the people are assembled in the Boulevards and other parts of the city. The agitation is very great, but there has been no conduct with the slightest disorder.

There is nothing definite as to the result of the vote known, but it is roughly estimated that the city has given 150,000 votes and the 167,000 for the plebiscitum. In the departments as far as heard from the great majority voted in the affirmative.

The precautions against an outbreak are doubled. A strong military guard is stationed around the Emperor's palace. Troops are at Versaille and the Arts et Metiis are occupied by troops, and the Place des Invalids is filled with cavalry. Troops from the camp of St. Maur arrived to-night.

Midnight.—The vote in Paris, with one section only to hear from, is as follows: yes, 138,-796; no, 182,881. The city remains tranquil. A few returns from surrounding provinces foot up 106,536; no, 39,310.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 7.—The new steamship Sidonian, for the Anchor line, was successfully launched at Glasgow to-day.

The American Consul at Cork, procured the further adjournment of the Phillips case until the arrival of important witnesses from America.

The steamer Earl of Elgin sunk to-day off Staines, having collided with an unknown vessel. The captain, mate and their families were lost. Only two of those on board escaped death.

The decision in the Mordaunt divorce case is ready, but will not be delivered until next term of the court.

Dispatches just received state the defeat of the Imperial army at Shanshai, in the north of China, is fully confirmed.

LONDON, May 8.—The Observer reviews the cause of the retirement of Mr. Bright from the Ministry, and mentions Mendels as his probable successor.

CUBA.

HAVANA, May 7.—The steamer Triumfa arrived last night bringing the Cuban General Gotcouria under a strong guard of naval officers. Gotcouria was immediately taken to jail, where the court martial assembled to try him. He was sentenced to be garroted and then placed in the hands of the Principe. This morning he was taken to the Principe port and garroted. An immense concourse assembled on the heights of the Principe. The General remained perfectly serene and firm to the last.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 8.—King William closed the session of the Zollverein in Parliament with a speech from the throne. He returned thanks for the friendship with the Mexican and the Hawaiian Islands, and congratulated members on the work accomplished.

The Zollverein To-day formally received the Chinese embassy.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 8.—In reply to deputies of the Cortes the Ministers of Justice and Finance declare the State will no longer pay the salaries of those Bishops who refuse to take the oath of the new constitution, but the Government cannot displace Bishops, because it did not appoint them.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 8.—The reply of Cardinal Antonelli to Count Beust's circular has been received. The Cardinal holds to the position taken by the Court of Rome, and excludes any chance of the adoption of Austria leading the opposition among the powers.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—Prince Daisenberg, an aide-de-camp of the Czar, was murdered to-day. The mutilated body was found in his own room this morning. The assassin is unknown.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—The steamship Colorado, from New York, arrived to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 7.—Evening.—Consols for money 93; account 93⅛. American securities quiet: 6's, 86½; 5's, 85. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18⅝; Illinois, 112; Great Western, 28.

FRANKFORT, May 7.—United States bonds firm at 90@90½.

PARIS, May 7.—Bourse firm at 74f. 2c.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 10½; Orleans 11 5-11d.; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 7d@9s 9d for red western, 9s. 2d@9s 3d for winter, and 8s 10d@8s 11d for western. Flour 20s. Corn, No. 2 mixed 29s 6d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley, No. 2 29s 6d. Pork 102. Lard 71s. Lard 69s. Cheese 78s. Bacon, 58s for Cumberland and 63s 6d for short rib middles. Spirits of petroleum 1s 1d; refined 1s 6½d. Linseed oil firm at 34s.

LONDON, May 7.—Tallow 44s 6d. American hopf £4 9s@6 per ton. Sugar 31s 9d@32s. Linseed oil 32s.

HAVRE, May 7.—Cotton quiet.

ANTWERP, May 7.—Petroleum firm at 53½f.

BREMEN, May 7.—Petroleum firm but quiet at 6 thalers 23 groats.

HAMBURG, May 7.—Petroleum quiet.

CINCINNATI.

Railroad Matters—Something in the Wind—Alleged Extensive Revenue Fraud—House Robbery—The Patent Case.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Mr. Jay Gould reached here last night. His presence soon after the New York Central party has created some anxiety concerning the cause. It is reported to-day that the representatives of the New York Central were here endeavoring to make terms with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad for some more intimate business connection with that road, on account of some disturbance of the relations of the Central with the Little Miama Road. Rumor further says that Jay Gould is here to prevent any arrangement with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road, and that he threatens to build a road from Cincinnati to Dayton if his wishes are not gratified. Whether this is true or not, there is doubtless something important in the wind. The impression is gaining ground that the three great roads will not always be content with two minutes into Cincinnati.

Col. Thomas R. Roberts, former inspector of the internal revenue district, was arrested to-day, charged with affixing fraudulent stamps, using fraudulent certificates of whiskey inspection, and defrauding the Government. The offenses are charged in 1867 and 1868, and applied to 100,000 gallons, upon which the tax at that time was two dollars per gallon. The Government seems to have been aware of the case for some time and is armed with considerable documentary evidence. Roberts was released on $5,000 bail pending a hearing.

Six men wakened Martin Myers, an elderly citizen living near Mt. Airy, seven miles from the city, at one o'clock this morning, under pretext of needing his assistance. As soon as the old man made his appearance, three of the party who were masked, seized him, presented pistols, and compelled him to deliver one hundred and five dollars he had in his possession. They then thoroughly searched the dwelling, thinking to find additional treasure, without success. The robbers made their escape.

In the important steoric acid and glycerine patent case, the whole of it was occupied by Charles B. Collier, of Philadelphia, in his argument.

OMAHA.

Damage by Storm—A Cloud Collecting His Bands—Big Horn Expedition.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OMAHA, May 7.—A terrible gale occurred at this place on the night of the fifth and during the sixth. Several churches were partially unroofed or moved from their foundations. Several stores and public buildings were unroofed, some private dwellings finished and in course of construction blown down and chimnies and sidings generally demolished. All telegraphic communication east, was interrupted by the breaking of the wires crossing the Missouri river yesterday; the ferry boat attempted it but had her chimneys blown down, and abandoned the attempt. Passengers from the east were obliged to stop on the east side of the river this morning.

A telegram from Fort Fetterman says Red Cloud left there to collect his bands before Sherman's reply reached there, but that a runner was sent to him with it.

The Big Horn Mining Expedition is receiving large reinforcements daily at Cheyenne and expects to start on the 10th or 15th of this month.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1870.

ARMY GAZETTE.

Captain Geo. N. Caston, of the 17th Infantry, Brevet Brigadier General Julius Hayden, and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. Collins have been retired by the President on account of wounds received in service. Brevet Major General W. S. Elliott is relieved from duty in the department of the Lakes, and ordered to return to his regiment.

PLEASURE TRIP.

This morning a party of one hundred and fifty Senators and Representatives started on a pleasure trip to Hamilton, Virginia. Many ladies accompanied them. They return this evening.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1869.

CONGRESSIONAL SESSION.

Many members of Congress are despairing of adjournment before the first of August. The Appropriation Bills are far advanced, but the Tariff will likely consume several weeks more. About fifteen contested election cases are yet to be considered by the House and there are other questions of general character which will give rise to prolonged debate.

CONVALESCENT.

General Fremont, who has been seriously ill for several days, is reported convalescent.

A HEAVY REPORT.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on Paraguay makes thirty octavo pages and fifteen pages testifying. Five hundred members of the committee say it shows Lopez more cruel and bloodthirsty than any of the tyrants of Rome.

RELIGIOUS.

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, May 7.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South convened this morning, being the fourth day. The Conference was called to order by Bishop Wightman after the religious exercises by Dr. Fisher. Bishop Wightman spoke briefly against the useless waste of time in speech making. Under call of the Conferences a large number of memorials and communications were presented and referred, including one from Virginia asking that the manufacturing and selling of whisky by members be punished. One from Lagrange, Georgia, severely criticising the Sunday school literature now in use. One from Missouri praying for a more rigid discipline in regard to dancing. Dr. L. S. Marsham advocated the establishment of a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of literature. The Bishop gave notice that it would be established. A resolution to adjourn sine die on the 24th was laid on the table. Another resolution was offered that on and after May 12th the Conference will not receive any resolutions tending to change or reject the discipline, and that after which Conference adjourned to enable the members to attend the commemoration ceremonies.

6

Southern Baptist Convention.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 7.—There was no important business transacted the second day of the Southern Baptist Convention. Dr. Boyce, of the Greenville (S. C.) Theological School, in behalf of the young men studying for the ministry, explained their need of assistance, and suggested the plan of a Board under which contributions without regard to color. All such amendments were defeated. A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day to protect all persons in civil and public rights.

Upper Rivers.

[By A. & P. Telegraph.]

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At nine o'clock to-night the hail still remains in piles on the streets.

The storm did not extend across the Delaware river to Camden, and dispatches from the interior say there was no hail there.

Many of the hotels are greatly damaged, especially the Bingham House, corner of Seventh and Market street. The windows are shattered in the whole front.

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HOME NEWS.

The Courts and other local news will be found on our second page.

Allegheny Councils meet next Thursday night.

Duquesne Grays.—The First, Second and Third Companies of the Duquesne Grays will parade to-morrow evening.

Slight Fire.—Friday night a slight fire occurred in McAfees glass house in Birmingham. The damage was very slight.

Returned.—William Bracken, who escaped from the workhouse, was arrested and returned to that institution yesterday.

Firemen's Association.—A meeting of the Pittsburgh Firemen's Association will be held this evening. This is probably the last meeting.

A Meeting of persons inlisted in the reorganization of Knapp's Battery, will be held to-morrow night at Siddon's Hall, Rebecca street.

Attention, Duquesne Grays!—The members of the First, Second and Third Companies, Duquesne Grays will find advertisements on our first page concerning them.

Rudiana.—Friday night, about ten o'clock, as car No. 7 on the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway was passing through Sandy Alley, Stephen Rudiana threw a boulder through the window.

It is a positive fact that the best assortment of men's and boys' clothing and gents' furnishing goods can be found, at the most reasonable prices, at Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s, No. 121 Wood street, corner of Fifth avenue.

Sentenced.—Nicholas Leroy, *alias* J. J. Gilroy, convicted in the United States Court of falsely personating a revenue officer, was sentenced by Judge McCandless, Saturday, to undergo an imprisonment of two years in the Penitentiary and pay a fine of $500.

Error Corrected.—In our issue of Saturday, we gave the figure at 10,000. Dr. Franks informs us that the great diagrama, to be used for the first time this evening, at his free lecture in Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, represent the Human Eye magnified 15,000 times.

Aggravated Assault and Battery.—John Anderson made information before the Mayor yesterday charging Walter Ferguson and Wm. Irwin with aggravated assault and battery. He alleges that they attacked and beat him with a club. The accused were arrested and held for a hearing.

Gratifying Announcement—The public generally, and housekeepers in particular, especially those in want of a Looking-glass, will be both gratified and benefited to know that T. H. Chapman, President of Fiber in Looking-glasses, has opened a full line of glasses at retail, and will sell them at from twenty-five to thirty per cent. less than any other house in the city, at No. 43 Market street, two doors below Third avenue. 6

Mayor's Office—The Mayor disposed of forty-two cases at his Sunday morning Court yesterday, leaving the number over. James Barr, of the Ninth ward, charged with acting in behalf of the young men studying for the ministry, explained their need of assistance, and suggested the plan of a Board under which to assist in defraying the expenses of the needy ones. The sum of two thousand dollars was raised in the room. The delegates will probably make a trip to the Mammoth Cave. A special meeting was held in the interests of the Board of Domestic Missions. Drs. Brainerd and Sumner, of Alabama, addressed the meeting. The latter, Secretary of the Board, made a successful appeal for money. A few ago the debt of the Board was twelve thousand dollars, and the current expenses had been paid and the debt reduced to two thousand six hundred dollars, which amount had been raised by subscription and collection.

Rev. Dr. Jeter, of Virginia, offered a resolution to refer to a committee the subject of co-operation of Baptists North and South, said committee to report at Saturday's session what action should be taken in the premises by this body. After a long and spicy debate the resolution was adopted by a large majority, and a committee of fourteen appointed.

CHICAGO.

The Woman Suffrage Question—Insecurity of Public Buildings and Dwellings—Reward for Lynch Murderers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, May 7.—The question of woman suffrage is not to be submitted to the people of Illinois after all, the Constitutional Convention having reconsidered its action in this respect. It is claimed that this retrograde action is all owing to the lecture delivered by Mrs. Alexander, in Music Hall, last night, against woman suffrage, in Springfield some two weeks since. The Convention will probably adjourn *sine die* next week.

Jacob Greenebaum, Sr., an old and prominent German citizen of Chicago, died yesterday.

The Grand Jury in our Recorder's Court has called the attention of the authorities to the fact that numerous buildings in this city pulled **buildings and dwellings are being erected in** this city, and suggests that building inspectors should be appointed, whose duty it shall be to see that every building erected shall have a proper foundation and support, or to compel the builder to take it down, the inspectors to be held responsible for the safety of all buildings so erected in the city.

Joseph C. Ramsay having been forcibly taken from the custody of a constable, in Putnam county, Ills., April 16th, by certain lawless persons and murdered by hanging. Governor Palmer issued a proclamation offering $1,000 reward for the apprehension and conviction of such persons.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The funeral to-day of Jacob Greenebaum, Sr., a prominent Israelite, was attended by an immense number of people. The procession was three miles long and was headed by the Benai Berith.

ST. LOUIS.

Progress of the Great Bridge—A Lunatic Puts His Eyes Out—Land Suit Decided—Political Meeting.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—The filling with concrete of the caisson under the west pier of the bridge was completed yesterday, and the pier now stands solidly on the bed rock of the river. The shafts and arches leading to air chamber will also be filled. The river having fallen sufficiently work will be commenced on the east pier to-morrow, and during the week the eastern shore abutment will be commenced.

A crazy young man named Jesse Morgan, who has been in the City Hospital for a short time past, gouged both his eyes out with his thumb nails, and died soon after.

Judge Wood completed yesterday the jury in favor of the Public School Commissioners against the Lindell Estate for thirty acres of land just outside the city limits, worth over $100,000.

The *Times* this morning states that at a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee recently held here, it was decided not to hold a State Convention for the nomination of State officers, and the Chairman of the Committee authorized to publish an address giving reasons for such action.

The *Times* also states a number of Radical office holders, both Federal and State, have been in secret session here for the purpose of effecting an organization for a defeat at the fall election the suffrage amendments to the State Constitution, passed by the Legislature last winter.

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THE THIRD CONCLAVE.

W. S. A Again—The Reporters Outwitted—They Restore in Good Order—Affecting Interview—They Elect Officers—A Specimen of Consistency.

About four o'clock Saturday afternoon a reporter might have been seeding his way along Penn street, evidently upon an item bent. As he walked, ever and anon his glance rested upon the numbers which shone on silver door plates, or blazed in blue and gold from transom lights of stately dwellings. The careful observer would have noticed that the mysterious movements of the "Pencil Demolisher" were suddenly arrested not far from Ninth street, when he, with smiling countenance and brisk activity, laid his hand upon the bell which graced a three story brick dwelling, numbered ——. At the same instant a glance at the parlor window of the favored house would have explained the actions of the seeker. In there appeared the shadowy visages of several sublimgists. It was clear they, the S. S. A.s had changed their headquarters, and had, for the time selected, and discovered the new stronghold and was in time for the third meeting. Could the observer further have gained, ears after the bell was rung and the door opened, and a sprightly young lady, half in smiles and half in frowns, inquire into the business, he would have heard the following colloquy.

Reporter, (doffing his beaver)—Well, here I am, and in time.

Lady, (slightly dismayed)—Yes, sir. I believe so.

Rep.—Have they organized yet. Are the addies all here? This is much more convenient than the other place.

Lady—Addies, they're not all here yet. But—I—believe you are a member.

Rep.—(meekly)—Oh, yes, madam; I have that impression.

Lady—Well, I don't know all the gentlemen. There are a number of them members.

Rep.—(quickly)—I have been present at your meetings.

Lady, (inquiringly)—Well, didn't you understand this was to be a private meeting, not to be open?

Rep.—(crestfallen)—No, madam. I knew none but members, were admitted but thought that I was an exception to the rule. Pardon my intrusion or the proceedings. Its important that—

Lady—Oh well, you can come in. I thought there was a mistake as several gentlemen have been here, and—but come in as you're a member and we can arrange matters after.

The observer would have heard no more as the reporter availed himself of the invitation and was duly conducted within. When ushered into one of the double parlors, he found about a dozen sublimgists in attendance, who greeted him with a solemnity befitting the occasion and a glance at their watches told the length of the important proceedings. He wasn't troubled with conversation and had plenty of leisure to observe the features of the S. S. A.s, and individually seemed to desire elegant quarters for their meetings—desires which were gratified in their selection.

Glancing into a dark corner of the rear room he observed the editor of a leading morning paper, Miss. Mary Grier, busily engaged writing their souls in patience, awaiting the commencement of the exercises. In this connection we are informed that almost the entire communications for the Press. There was a table, but it had been appropriated by the Secretary, and with notebook, pencil and inkstand, the "Press" appeared as if it was at a loss how to proceed—waiting as if in expectation. The import of this ominous feature, the observer could not comprehend, and hecalmly completed the survey of the apartments. As he finished, it occurred to him that the place seemed

"STRANGELY FAMILIAR,"

An observation which he had hardly time to make ere memory was busy with the past. Setting all his powers of reflection to work, he sported through half a decade of years, and again to stand a happy participant in a scene of high and low life and joy. He was in succession all ablaze with brilliance, within fairforms, clothed in white, buttered to and fro. He was "gushed" over by "gushers" and engaged with that of youth and the more sedate utterances of venerable age. Happy faces, beautiful in smiles, added grace and beauty to the scene, while soft music filled the evening air with sweetest melody. Then came a change. Dark clouds of childish innocence enwreathed in smiles, added grace and beauty to the scene, while soft music filled the evening air with sweetest melody. Then came again upon him the sudden quiet which reigned—the entrance of the two participants, reserved and unsuspecting—the soft-footed prime and womanhood just as a flower. The scene changed, and before him he saw a bright and happy future of fame, fortune, retirement and peace—and amid them all she who had never clamored for her rights, moving in her sphere, shedding the fragrance of a cheerful, virtuous, refined spirit all around her, and delight of home, the admiration of friends, the respect of the world, controlling, by her silent influence, more honor than could have been bestowed by a thousand ballots. As the beautiful pictures faded away the reporter would have again sought to see her who first led him and wondered if any among them, however thought of their "rights" in such a manner. Indeed, as he looked around the room for the moment, he would have ventured boldly to solve this doubt by inquiries, but his attention was called to the fact that a low and serious murmurs in the hall—saw "suffrage" stalk floating in and out—and then finally all the members arranged themselves in line, and ronly President, always dignified, assumed his place with a determined air and

"PROCEEDED TO SPEAK.

The reporter, who had been supplied with desks, but long training in the professsion had made them equal to such emergencies, drew forth his note book and pencil, shelf in the library at the right. Instantly these books of devotion changed places and were quickly converted into the tools of the press, who had just time to make this hasty preparation when the President called the meeting to order. They didn't seem to need the admonition; but, nevertheless, perhaps impressed with the necessity of complying with the formalities, looked about the room at each other, brushed the crumbs from their dresses, settled themselves comfortably in their seats, and were all attention.

President—Well, I believe it was understood that we were to be a private meeting, no none but members.

Several Ladies—Yes, yes; it was to be private.

The President, (smiling serenely)—But there seems to be some slight mistake. I see gentlemen here who are not members of the members, and (with a slight pause) it is for them to decide. We would like to have them present, and would gladly receive them.

The reporters looked about to see who had "the cheek to intrude" upon the S. S. A.s. He was unnoticed. They failed to see any who could be styled gentlemen—a few were present, but not in the position to be spoken of. At this juncture one of the three or four males we suppose out of regard to his family so far forgot himself as to take a position as to allow the faintest tinge of a blush to overspread his features. His colleagues frowned and this one he quickly recovered his presence of mind.

"Yes," again said the President, "we will allow them to remain."

One now briskly spoke up. "Well, madam, if you observe the list, my name will be found there."

"Yes, yes, he's a member," recurringly murmured several fair ones.

The President, benignly looking at the list, "May I ask—"

Rep.—Oh, ma'am, look close, you'll find it there.

President, (joyfully)—"Oh, yes; here it is. You are right; but, well, what about the other gentlemen?"

The reporters then appealed to took the hint and hastened to avow their allegiance, undying and eternal, to the cause, and suggested that they had been favored with an opportunity to "join."

The President—Oh, well, we now invite you. I don't know if you welcome gentlemen interested in this cause—

"REPORTERS AS WELL"

as any one else.

The reporters were somewhat abashed by this sudden turn, but still evidently felt a reluctance. They remarked that they were not in the line of business, but evidently felt they had not, in view of the emergency, made their wills, consulted their friends and settled up their affairs, and talked with their families. It was manifestly impossible to join under the circumstances, and they couldn't be persuaded to forswearing. One of them again essayed to speak.

Rep—Well, ma'am, I didn't think you would exclude reporters, but if you do, I suppose we must hold in private simply because you didn't want to be troubled, in balloting for officers, with those who were not members.

President—Oh, no; we simply wished to exclude all but members. The gentleman who is a member may stay. We'll be glad to have him participate, but no others.

The lady hesitated. She saw the reporters were obdurate—they had encountered a species of professional obstinacy unheard of. Their last issue was brought into effect. Who can withstand a woman's tears? Who could withstand the appeal of the fair sex? Who could withstand a woman's handkerchiefs fluttering, ready for, as Billings says, "a flood of tears." Reportorial sensibilities were touched. They vacillated—a vacillate was to yield. Some fair one faltered out, "we don't want the meeting reported." Instantly the "Press" was thrown into confusion, one of the intruders rashly spoke "Well, ladies, if you are so opposed, I will not report it. We don't mean to trespass." Reportorial chorus—"No, we don't, we won't report it."

Reader, did you ever see the sun shine out and suddenly illuminate the face of the flood of brilliance just after an April rain? Have you ever felt the inspiration of the rainbow after the storm? Have you ever from darkness suddenly been brought to the marvelous light of a noon-day sun?

Then can you appreciate the expression of rapture which broke over the countenances of the fair "suffragists" and chased back the "blues" in a moment. Not if you've been in an Elysium on earth it is this, it is this" seemed to be written upon every suffrage face as the words fell upon their ears, rapid and profound. Then reportorial recollection returned and with it professional zeal under the influence of which the reporters had assured to rescind his promise, professional honor however, prevented him. It was a war of the elements. Just then the gallant S. S. A. decided, as the President said, "Well sir," we do wish you would not. We would like to have you present, but not to report. Is that fair?

Rep—Well madam I'll stand by my promise. But why—what is the great reason for this—Dr. Chapman is very much opposed. This is the most important meeting thus far.

"Yes," faintly spoke out a fair one occupying half a sofa, as the President with a placid acquiescence in his views. The reporter knew her name would look well in print and endeavored to ascertain it. He was however, unsuccessful.

The President—Well, sir, there is no *particular* reason why. It is however simply a business meeting. We will only elect officers.

Rep.—Well, Madam, if you are certain that is all, and will engage to bring us the result, we'll cheerfully withdraw.

President—That is all. I assure you and I'll engage to bring the report.

Rep—(subdued)—Well, madam, all we want is to have the public know. We'll take your word.

The conference was now over, and to the infinite relief of the sufferers, who by this had gathered in large numbers. The reporters made a move to withdraw. They were pressed hard anxious to do so, as it was plainly evident that no business would be transacted while they remained. At this instant a new element had come in and when they "joined" was retiring also, when a chorus of pleading voices urged him to remain.

Rep.—Gravely? No indeed. "Mine honor have respect upon mine honor." I promised not to report you proceedings. If I have them I couldn't, but I'll go further for both that I withdraw.

They realized the situation. The separation was painful. They didn't want the reporters to leave, but the President was inexorable. As the trio of knights assembled around the hat rack in the hall they were surrounded by half the W. S. A., who assured them no offense to them was intended.

Rep.—Ladies, we understand you.

Several voices—We are sorry it has so happened.

The President—We are pleased with your kind notices of our former meetings and would be pleased to have you come again. Our next meeting will be announced.

Rep.—Thank you we will come.

It was an interesting *tableau vivantes* that exhibited itself there, the wide hall door thrown back to its extreme width, the hall filled with as many of the W. S. A. as could be crowded into it, the windows of the front parlor, alive with suffrage finery, handkerchiefs fluttering in the breeze, and fair countenances all around expressing a tearful, sad farewell. Through the throng, with bows reverently uncovered, and benign forgiveness traced upon every lineament of their physiognomies, the reporters made their way to the street, and then with graceful adieus, amid sounds of come again—don't be offended—will—report—lecture to-night—and other encouraging words—moved away and were soon lost to view in the distance.

THE LECTURE.

Depending upon the ladies the reporter gave himself no further concern about the meeting in the evening, with placid feelings he availed himself of their kind invitation and "about half a dozen tickets" with which they had favored him to attend Miss Phoebe Cozen's lecture in Lafayette Hall. As he ascended the stairway he found it in vain for a door-keeper. Not finding the number of tickets he was about to hand without depositing his ticket, when our better half sentiments who had established the Equal Rights League was taken up and discussed, and the following adopted as a substitute for the report:

WHEREAS, At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League, held in the City of Meadville, September 13th and 14th, 1869, a committee of five was appointed, consisting of William Nesbit, Moses Anderson, Wm. Farten, David Rowser, and O. B. C. Hughes, for the purpose of securing by the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, what they deem necessary to be made to perform the organic structure of the State in order to the condition of things under the hitherto named Amendment.

AND WHEREAS, The priceless boon of suffrage has been secured to the colored man, in the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, thus accomplishing the object of the first establishment of the League;

AND WHEREAS, We have not yet obtained the full Rights League to be taken up and discussed, for the benefit of Female Suffrage;

Resolved, That in the opinion of your committee no change in the organic regulations of the League is necessary to be made, except such as will make the League an efficient instrumentality in obtaining for us an equal distribution of the school fund and school privileges.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, By this Convention, that a memorial be presented to the State Superintendent of Public Schools, and to the County Superintendents and School Boards urging upon them our rights of citizens to the school funds, most respectfully asking them to grant us better school houses and better teachers; and in schools where all can attend together, that all receive the same treatment and attention.

Governor Geary addressed the Convention in the evening after which it adjourned *sine die*.

Their next annual Convention will assemble in Harrisburg August 13th, 1870.

The Rush

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EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE.

Meeting at Harrisburg—Resolutions Adopted, &c.

Pursuant to call of the President, the State Equal Rights League convened in Harrisburg on Tuesday, May 3d, at 9½ o'clock P. M. The Convention was largely attended.

Mr. Nesbit, the President called the convention to order. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. J. C. Nighton was elected Secretary, pro tem.

The President eloquently addressed the convention, appealing to them to act intelligently and fearlessly during the session.

The following committees were appointed:

Committee on Credentials—H. Parvis Allcoon, S. H. Wormley and Wm. A. Jones, of Allegheny; Finance Committee—Wm. Carl, H. Monks and Wm. Strother.

Committee on Resolutions—Messrs. Murray, Jones, Bidwell and Hughes.

The evening session was devoted to the discussion of the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment has become a part of the Constitution of the United States, and has so purified American law at its fountain head, that hereafter distinctions on account of race, color or previous condition will not be withdrawing. One of them again essayed to speak.

Rep—Well, ma'am, I didn't think you would exclude reporters, but if you do, I suppose we must hold in private simply because you didn't want to be troubled, in balloting for officers, with those who were not members.

President—Oh, no; we simply wished to exclude all but members. The gentleman who is a member may stay. We'll be glad to have him participate, but no others.

The lady hesitated. She saw the reporters were obdurate—they had encountered a species of professional obstinacy unheard of. Their last issue was brought into effect. Who can withstand a woman's tears? Who could withstand the appeal of the fair sex? Who could withstand a